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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894 No. 7

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To the Electors of North Ward

Ladies and Gentlemen,—At representative meetings in the different sections of the ward the following names have been selected as candidates for aldermen at the coming election. We respectfully solicit your vote.

JAMES BAKER, Centre.
EDWARD BRAGG, Spring Ridge.
W. J. LEDINGHAM, Victoria West.

To the Electors of Central Ward

Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the request of a number of ratepayers, I beg to announce myself as a candiate for alderman in the above ward, and respectfully solicit your support and influence. Yours respectfully.

LOUIS VIGELIUS.

January 9th 1894.

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Raphael.

It was in his 25th year that Raphael came to the city of the popes, Michael Angelo being already in high favor there. For the remaining years of his life he paced the same streets with that grim artist, who was so great a contrast with himself, and for the first time his attitude toward a gift different from his own is not that of a scholar, but that of a rival.

If he did not become the scholar of Michael Angelo, it would be difficult, on the other hand, to trace anywhere in Michael Angelo's work the counter influence usual with those who had influenced him. It was as if he desired to add to the strength of Michael Angelo that sweetness which at first sight seems to be wanting there. Ex forti dulcedo; and in the study of Michael Angelo certainly it is enjoyable to detect, if we may, sweet savors, amid the wonderful strength, the strangeness and potency of what he pours forth to us; with Raphael, conversely, something of a relief to find in the suavity of that so softly-moving, tuneful existence, an assertion of strength. There was the promise of it, as you remember, in the very look as he saw himself at 18; and you know that the lesson, the prophecy of those holy women and children he has made his own, is that "the meek shall possess."

So, when we see him at Rome at last, in that atmosphere of greatness, of the strong, he, too, is found putting forth strength, adding that element in due proportion to the mere sweetness and charm of his genius; yet, a sort of strength after all, still congruous with the line of development that genius has hitherto taken, the special strength of the scholar and his proper reward, a purely cerebral strength—the strength, the power of an immense understanding.—The Fortnightly Review.

WILLIS IN HAWAII

Cleveland's Emissary Delivers the Ultimatum.

OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To the Hawaiian Provisional Authorities.

Requesting the Reinstatement of Liliuokalani—Reciting the Reasons for This Step—President Dole Declines to Consider Any Such Proposition—Correspondence Between the Ambassador and the Men in Possession.

Honolulu, Jan. 1.—The sequence of events after the alarm created by the arrival of the Corwin on December 14, was as follows:

Minister Willis received bulky dispatches which were laboriously deciphered by the Secretary of Admiral Irwin. The admiral was not made acquainted with their nature. Mr. Willis immediately entered upon renewed intercourse with Liliuokalani, which grew very active. Consul Mills was busied therein, and from the 16th forward J. O. Carter was actively engaged as adviser to the queen. It became quite generally believed on that day that she was negotiating for a pension to abdicate, and the very severe public disquiet somewhat abated.

On the night of the 16th, a search warrant was procured, and the house of John Colburn was thoroughly searched for concealed arms and ammunition, upon precise information that a load of boxes had been delivered there after dark that evening. None were discovered. After 7 a.m. the same night, a large box was delivered at the house of A. P. Peterson, and heard to be hurriedly opened. Peterson and Colburn are members of the queen's last cabinet, whom she denounced as traitors for helping to organize the committee of safety who dethroned her. The marshal considers his evidence reliable that the royalists have received about 300 rifles lately with a good supply of ammunition.

On the afternoon of the 16th, the public alarm was revived by the British minister asking and receiving permission from the government to land marines from H. B. M. S. Champion for the protection of the British legation and the property of British residents in case of disturbance arising. It was believed that Minister Wodehouse had knowledge through the queen of Willis' intention to attack the government.

On the same evening Captain Rooke of the Champion stated that he expected the queen to be restored by the American forces, and that he should land about fifty men, who would remain entirely neutral. He also remarked, as is authentically learned, that he knew much more than Admiral Irwin of what was to be done. Such is undoubtedly the fact. Capt. Rooke probably obtained much of his information before he sailed from Esquimalt. While here, he is kept informed by the British minister.

On the evening of the 16th, Attorney-General W. O. Smith visited Minister Willis for an informal interview, during which Mr. Willis said to Mr. Smith: "What are you, to resist the wishes of the United States? Either of these Japanese or British ships could crush you. If they assumed a hostile attitude, you would be compelled to apply for our protection."

Mr. Smith intimating that this government could wait for a Republican administration to grant annexation, Mr. Willis declared that the Demotratic party was assured of twenty years of power, and that the will of President Cleveland would prevail.

Except in three informal interviews sought by members of the government, Mr. Willis had made no communication to them whatever since he presented his credentials.

Sunday, the 17th, passed quietly, although Mrs. Carter visited the queen. He afterwards, being a trustee of Central Union Church, made a private search of that building for concealed arms, but found none. This was done by him at the ex-queen's request, as the towers of the church overlook her residence at Washington Place, across the street.

The 18th opened amid great and general excitement of all parties. It was given out by the royalists that the queen would be restored that morning. The British troops were to land early, but did not. The American officers and men were refused shore leave. The prisoners who come out daily at early morning to labor upon the roads, were kept within their prison walls.

Twenty-three of the native policemen refused duty early in the morning, and their places were supplied by others who were ready to stand by the government.

From 7 until 10 a.m., the wharves were crowded with natives and others, who were expecting the forces of the Philadelphia and Adams to be landed.

Meantime Captains Nelson and Barker of those ships drove up to Nunanu Pali between 9 and 10 a.m. with Mr. Willis, returning at 1 p.m., expressing surprise at the expectations of the natives.

At 9:30 a.m., the German consul Glade visited Mr. Willis, and importuned him to say something which would allay the extreme tension of the public mind. Mr Willis declared that the existing fears were without foundation. There would be no trouble. He was laboring night and day, and was progressing towards a satisfactory result, happy for all parties. The minister would not say the one word which would allay fear, namely, that he would not employ force to restore the queen. At Mr. Glade's importunity, he named 48 hours as the shortest time at which a conclusion could be arrived at.

Other leading men visited the minister during the day, to set before him the distressing effect of the disquiet upon all business, also the daily increasing danger to plantations manned chiefly by ignorant Asiatics, who were acquiring the belief that the government was paralyzed by the minister's course of action.

During the afternoon a decisive step was taken by President Dole, who addressed a note to the American minister saying that the government had received positive information that he was carrying on negotiations with the ex-queen. Although they could not credit such a course on his part, their information was so positive that they felt compelled to ask him if it was true.

It had become quite certain through royalist intimations, and from other indications, that Mr. Willis' negotiations were mainly for the purpose of securing from the queen certain pledges of moderation in her conduct, prior to making his demand for her restoration. It became generally believed that the unexpected contingencies mentioned by him as necessitating his further references of matters to Washington per Alameda's mail of Nov. 16, related to the obstinate refusal on the part of the queen to concede amnesty and other conditions required by Mr. Willis.

As the minister had had six weeks in which to adjust other conditions and stipulations with her, and as he had now been working hard with her for several days since receiving fresh orders, the inference was that she was resisting his efforts for moderation.

Tuesday the 19th opened with continued excitement and apprehension. The American officers and men were strictly retained on board, and it was ascertained that they had been equipped for landing.

At the instance of the agents of the Ewa plantation, where several hundred Japanese laborers are employed, the Japanese superintendent of immigrants, together with an agent of Consul-General Fujii, visited the plantation in the morning and instructed the people to keep order.

At 10 a.m. Consul Mills visited President Dole, and asked audience for Mr. Willis at 1:30 p.m. At the appointed hour, Minister Willis entered the foreign office, where were assembled the four ministers with a stenographer. The American minister proceeded at once to read the following communication:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The President of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the consideration of the Hawaiian question, but it has been unavoidable. So much of it as has occurred since my arrival has been due to certain conditions precedent, compliance with which was required before I was authorized to confer with you. The President also regrets, as most assuredly do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus far observed, has been in the interest and for the sake of all your people. I need hardly premise that the President's action upon the Hawaiian question has been under the dictates of honor and of duty; it is now, and has been from the beginning, absolutely free from prejudice and resentment, and entirely consistent with the long established friendship and treaty ties which have so closely bound together our respective governments.

The President deemed it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation which had been signed by the Secretary of State and the agents of your government, and to dispatch a trusted representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and ascertain and report the true situation at these islands. This information was the better to enable the president to discharge a delicate and an important duty. Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's reports the President has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action, with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the provisional government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it as the de facto authority and would support and defend it with the military force of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government, that if she surrendered under protest that her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister, and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional authority of the Hawaiian Islands. After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's reports, the President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representative of this government at Honolulu, that, he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian government and set up by force a new government in its place, and that he kept this promise by causing an attachment shrilla cmfwyn causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on January 16, 1893, and by recognizing the provisional government the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself and the constitutional government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already landed. The President has, therefore, determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last. In view of these conclusions, I was instructed by the President to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of this government. The President, however, felt that we, by our original interference, had incurred responsibilities to the whole Hawaiian community and that it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. I was therefore instructed at the same time to inform

(Continued on Page 2.)

YATES ON EUROPE.

Edmund's Weekly Letter About Various Things.

HER MAJESTY'S VERY GOOD HEALTH

Duke Alfred of Coburg's Enormous Double Income.

He Has to Spend It Very Freely in His Two Capitals—Tonic Effect of General Herbert's Report—The Army France's Bower Anchor—Jamaica's Popular Governor.

New York, Jan. 9.—The following is Edmund Yates' cable dispatch from London to the Tribune:

The Queen is in the best possible health; cold weather always benefits her majesty in every respect, whereas Osborne is rather too relaxing for her when it is mild at this season. The Queen has been out in the grounds nearly every morning in her donkey chair and has taken a drive in the park or in the neighborhood every afternoon.

I hear from a friend in Coburg that the revenue of Duke Alfred from the double duchy will be about £30,000 a year at least. There is no civil list in Coburg-Gotha, his income being derived simply from surpluses yielded by the domain exchequer, as it is called, and hitherto this has been about £5,000 for Coburg and £25,000 for Gotha. But as the duke has to reside alternately in his two capitals, the expenses arising from this dual court are very considerable. With his British allowance of £10,000 his royal highness will thus, however, enjoy an income of about £40,000 a year.

Letters from Canada refer to the good effect which has already been produced by the recent report of Major General Ivor Herbert on the subject of local militia. It will be remembered how outspoken and independent that report was. General Herbert simply told the truth in a manner which brought home to official places how great their responsibility was, and how seriously the interests of the Dominion might be jeopardised if they showed any disposition to ignore them, and the effect has left nothing to be desired. The government seems to be at last quite sensible of the absolute necessity for it to arouse itself, and is doing so in a way which is calculated to produce the necessary progress which has long been denied.

From Paris I learn that the contemplated increase of the French navy is far from meeting with unqualified approbation. Men in the best position for forming accurate judgments on the matter are decidedly of the opinion that the country cannot afford to spend so much money on naval armament, when, if war comes, it must stand or fall by the army, and by the army alone. It will be a long time before French taxpayers forget how little their navy did for them in the last great war. Its services were insignificant and its cost comparatively unimportant. The navy estimate for 1893 amounted to 226,000,000 francs.

Sir Henry Blake has been a most successful governor of Jamaica and during his presidency the Island has risen to something of its old status, land in the neighborhood of Kingston selling for a much higher price than, for instance, land about Dublin. Sir Henry's retirement, however, cannot altogether be free from care caused by the squabbles and jealousies of some of his officials.

Entire Family Murdered.

Marietta, O., Jan. 9.—Word has been received here of the murder of Henry Sonor's entire family, living about three miles from this city. Sonor, his wife and two or more children, were found dead at their home. Sonor was a wealthy farmer and a good citizen. The murder was evidently committed for money.

Important Nicaraguan Victory.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 9.—The Nicaraguan invaders of Honduras have won an important victory. General Ortiz captured the town of Nacaom yesterday afternoon. Nacaom is in the province of Cholutica, and is situated not far from the city of that name.

Killed by an Avalanche.

Rome, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Urvino says it is reported three houses at Port Edazzo, in the Apennines, were crushed by an avalanche and seven persons buried in the ruins. Three of them were taken out dead.

Prorogation of Parliament.

London, Jan. 9.—A cabinet council was held to-day to arrange for the closing of the parliamentary session. It was decided to present the Queen on Thursday with the documents necessary for the closing of the session. An important dispatch from South Africa concerning the Matabele massacres and from Freetown, Sierra Leone, regarding the conflict between French and British troops near Warina, will also be considered.

Intercepted Chinese.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—A band of 62 Chinese was brought from Texas yesterday, en route to China, and placed on the steamer Gaelic, which sails this afternoon from Hong Kong. The men were captured while attempting to cross the border line from Mexico.

American News.

New York, Jan. 9.—Representative J. Wilson of Washington was at the Imperial hotel yesterday. He said he did not know whether Governor McGraw of this state would call an extra session of the legislature to elect a senator in response to a petition from several Republican senators in Washington. "If a session is called will you be a candidate?" he was asked. "My name will be presented to the legislature, if it is convened," he replied.

WILLIS IN HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Queen that, when reinstated, the President expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are or have been officially or otherwise connected with the Provisional Government, depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the revolution of last January, and that all obligations created by the Provisional Government should be assumed. In obedience to the command of the President, I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course, and I now deliver a writing signed by her and duly attested, a copy of which I will leave with you. I will read from the original, leaving with you a certified copy:

"I, Liliuokalani, in recognition of the high sense of justice which has actuated the president of the United States, and desiring to put aside all feelings of personal hatred or revenge, and to do what is best for all the people of these islands, both native and foreign born, do hereby and herein solemnly declare and pledge myself that if reinstated as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands I will immediately declare and proclaim unconditionally and without reservation to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the revolution of January 17, 1893, a full pardon and amnesty for their offences, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof, and that I will forbid and prevent the adoption of any measure of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government. I further solemnly agree to accept restoration under the constitution already existing at the time of said revolution, and that I will abide by and fully execute that constitution, with all the guarantees as to person and property therein contained. I furthermore solemnly pledge myself and my government if restored to assume all the obligations created by the provisional government in the proper course of administration, including all expenditures for military or police service, it being my purpose, if restored, to assume the government precisely as it existed on the day when it was unlawfully overthrown.

"Witness my hand and seal this 18th of December, 1893.

"LILIUOKALANI.

"Attest: J. V. CARTER."

It become my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government and your ministers, of the president's determination of the question which your action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the provisional government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation and with the earnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that high patriotism which forgets all self-interest, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question: Are you willing to abide by the decision of the president?

I will leave this with you, Mr. President, and as your stenographer may not have got every word, and it may help him, I will leave also the certified copy that I have referred to—the agreement of the queen.

President Dole—The government will take the matter under consideration and answer you as soon as they are ready.

Mr. Willis—Yes, sir. Gentlemen, good day.

Preceding the demand of Minister Willis, the following correspondence took place between the two governments:

Department of Foreign Affairs,
November 29, 1893.

Sir,—Having received from our minister at Washington, Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, accredited to the government of the United States of America, information of an official letter from Secretary of State Hon. Walter Q. Gresham to President Cleveland, which is of an unfriendly nature towards this government, recommending hostile action by the president towards us, alleged copies of which letter have been published in the American press, I desire to inquire of you whether the published reports of such letter of Secretary Gresham are substantially correct. If they are, I feel that it is due this government that it should be informed of the intentions of your government in relation to the suggestions contained in the said letter of Mr. Gresham.

Accept the assurance of the profound consideration and high esteem with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

SANFORD B. DOLE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His, Excellency Albert S. Willis, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Honolulu.

Legation of the United States,
Honolulu, December 2, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 29th ult., inquiring as to the authenticity of a letter of W. Q. Gresham, secretary of state, upon the Hawaiian question, and stating that "if the published reports of such letter are substantially correct" you "feel that it is due this (your) government" that "it should be informed of the intention of your (my) government in relation to the suggestions contained in the said letter of Mr. Gresham."

As to the letter of Mr. Gresham, I have the honor to call your attention to the fact, as shown to you, that it is a communication from a member of the cabinet to the president of the United States, and being a domestic transaction is not the subject of diplomatic representation.

Answering your note further, I must express my sincere regret that it is not in my power at present to inform you of the views or intentions of the United States. The president earnestly desires a speedy settlement of your troubles, and will, in my opinion, be ready to make known his purposes as soon as he is informed of certain matters recently submitted to him.

With high regard, I am yours respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During the 20th and the 21st the government were working upon the reply which was to be made to the minister's demand. The fact transpired of Mr. Willis' reference to an implied arbitration. It is the first time that this position has fairly dawned upon the minds of the Hawaiian public as one seriously taken, and the expressions of surprise and indignation have been almost ludicrous. This is so notwithstanding the cogent refutation of its absurdity made by Vice-President Hatch at the mass meeting on November 25th. He seems to have been the only public man who fairly appreciated the fact that it was Gresham's fundamental point. Undoubtedly that point will form a prominent feature in the reply of this government.

During all those days the government and citizens had been actively strengthening their defences and improving their military organization.

The Corwin had arranged to sail on the night of the 18th, but was detained. Strenuous efforts were made by the various correspondents to smuggle dispatches by her. On the 20th every officer was put upon his honor and compelled to return to the writer every letter entrusted to him. An ironclad embargo was laid upon all transmission of papers or letters by the Corwin. It is the intention to have Minister Willis' dispatches to Washington anticipate all other news to the American public.

It is learned that the naval officers have agreed that if the admiral issues an order which is unlawful or derogatory to the United States they will demand that it be made in writing, and will then sign a joint protest against such order, so as to free themselves from blame. Should the admiral then persist in his order they will then execute it.

The Portuguese consul, Canavarro, visited Mr. Willis on the 20th, saying that he represented the largest element of the white population, and asking that he might be informed in confidence what action was intended. The minister turned sharply upon him with the reply that he had not informed even his own admiral.

The expectation of news per Alameda, to arrive on the 22nd, undoubtedly caused a suspension of threatening influences. It was generally believed by Americans that the reports of action taken by congress up to the 15th upon the Hawaiian question were likely to alter the situation here and perhaps entirely remove the danger of the restoration of the monarchy.

The royalists, however, continued exultant and assured. On the 19th and 20th they carried a tone of authority and began to speak of themselves as already in power. There arose some dispute as to who should constitute the cabinet, and various names of their party were talked of. These speculations were soon sat down upon by the assurance that the queen's last cabinet had never resigned, and were still the only lawful cabinet.

The Americans continued firm in their indignant determination to make all the military resistance in their power, and to die where they stood before allowing what they call a rotten royalty to be set up again over their proud American colony. There has been a general volunteering of the old veterans of the civil war, some of them much disabled, to fire upon the flag they once fought under, if employed in the restoration of the old Kanaka monarchy. One old officer with both legs shot off has asked for a stool behind the sand bags, where his rifle will do good work at 500 yards.

The queen has been extremely confident of an immediate return to power, and during the week after the arrival of the Corwin assumed a very imperious tone towards her own adherents, some of whom felt outraged by her deportment towards them.

There was much talk among the supporters of the government about the propriety of seizing the person of the queen in order to stop her negotiations with the American minister to overthrow the government. It is not probable that the government have themselves entertained such a plan, as she is under the quasi-protection of both the British and the American ministers, and it is hard to see how the possession of the person of the queen or of other royalties could strengthen them in defensive action against the forces of the United States. The government desires to act to act with as much moderation as consists with firmly maintaining their position.

Altogether the week succeeding the arrival of the Corwin was the most agitating and alarming one since the four days of last anuary. The strain upon the people of all classes was extremely severe. The general belief is that it was a part of the design of Minister Willis to hold this community upon a rack of apprehension in order to unsettle their resolution and enable him to secure consent to his demand for the restoration of the monarchy. Such, however, was as far as possible from being the result.

The early morning arrival of the Alameda on the 22nd created an immediate change in the state of feeling of both parties. A number of the leading adherents of the provisional government arrived on her, who reported all going right for their side in congress.

Among the prominent arrivals were Minister Thurston, Ex-Minister Mott-Smith, Editor H. N. Castle and W. N. Armstrong.

On the afternoon of the 23rd the advisory council assembled to hear the draft of Mr. Dole's reply to Minister Willis. It was approved without material changes. Mr. Willis was notified that the answer would be delivered to him in the course of the night. Steam was at once got up on the Corwin and the anchor hove short.

The final type-written copies occupied eighteen pages. The reply in duplicate reached the minister at 2 a.m. The Corwin sailed at 4.30 with a copy for President Cleveland.

The following points were brought out in an interview on the 25th with a royalist of superior intelligence. He said:

Having submitted our cause to the decision of the president, we shall make no attempt to attack or to resist. By advice we remain passive. The restoration of the queen by the U.S. will be purely an executive act, which does not fall within scope of congressional control. The correction of executive wrongdoing belongs solely to the executive. Minister Stevens having dethroned the queen, President Cleveland re-instates her purely by executive authority with which Congress cannot interfere. The Provisional Government was created by Stevens, and with the rectification of his act, it ceases to exist. The force used will not be a war upon any really existing government, and hence does not need to be authorized by Congress.

This theory is believed to have come here from Washington some time ago, and to have been the one under which Willis was preparing to act, before the Corwin came. Willis' peculiar expression to the American League about his having come here to exercise executive functions, seems to find explanation in the above.

The speaker went on to say that he thought Congress would not be unreasonable when in possession of all the facts. They would like to have the monarchy restored under some mild form of protectorate which should prevent further revolutions. In return they would grant to the United States a naval station and other exclusive advantages.

The Arawa arrived at noon on the 27th nine days from Victoria, B. C. By the activity of the agent of the United Press at Victoria the last fourth part of the President's message on Hawaii was received and published here. It contained the very important fact that the President left the whole subject entirely to Congress, thus definitely terminating the last shade of apprehension in Honolulu of a forcible or any other restoration of monarchy.

In the same paragraph the United Press was the means of the surprising revelation to many persons here that the "unexpected contingency" spoken of by Mr. Willis as delaying his action for further instructions, was no other than the ex-queen's absolute refusal to accede to President Cleveland's conditions of granting amnesty, etc. Few had adopted this solution of the "contingency" conundrum, and none were so greatly confounded as Liliuokalani's own adherents. To the American party, it was a rich morsel of news.

It was already known that the Corwin had been on the point of sailing on the 18th, but was suddenly delayed to take Dole's answer on the 24th. It is now learned that the ex-queen had stubbornly refused Cleveland's absolute condition of amnesty for four days after the Corwin arrived. After the anchor was hove short, J. O. Carter made a last effort with her, and she yielded. But for that, President Dole would never have got his coveted opportunity to give to Willis an impressive "No!"

In an interview on the 28th with Hawaiian Minister Irwin of Tokio, he asserts positively that Japan has not the slightest idea of seeking control in Hawaii. He has lived in Japan 20 years, has a Japanese wife, and has long been intimate with several Japanese statesmen. As to the intimations by Sir Edwin Arnold that Japan coveted Hawaii, he derides Arnold as ignorant of Japan, having spent his time there in gross debauchery. Mr. Irwin is enjoying here the society of his brother, the admiral.

By the arrivals of the Oceanic and Australia news came of congressional proceedings encouraging to the government and depressing to the royalists.

The chief sensation was produced by the published instruction to Willis, which make it certain that during the week of fear in Honolulu from the 14th to the 22nd, when fighting with the United States naval forces was almost daily felt to be imminent, he had in fact no power to use those forces. Many Americans expressed great indignation and contempt for him. It should be considered that to have disclosed his lack of power would have made it impossible to make his demand of the government with any show of dignity. His position has certainly been a very painful one.

A brief correspondence took place between President Dole and Minister Willis after the sailing of the Corwin. Dole called Willis' attention to the continued state of apprehension in the community, caused by his apparently menacing attitude, and asked if he could not give him some assurance which should relieve this injurious fear.

Mr. Willis replied evasively that the enquiry did not seem to be specific.

Dole answered on the 27th that the president's message received that day which remitted to congress the decision of the whole business, had relieved the public mind, and obviated the need of further inquiry.

Mr. Willis has expressed much irritation about Dole's making the above inquiry.

The government are keeping the answer of Dole to Willis' demand secret, until it shall have time to reach the president. The following summary has, however, been obtained from good authority:—

Dole begins by noting that this is the first official communication this government has had intimating in any way the policy of President Cleveland towards Hawaii. By no action of this government has any matter connected with the late revolution been submitted to the authority of the United States. This is carefully argued. No intimation has ever been made to the Provincial Government of anything having been done or considered in the premises until the alleged conclusion of the president now presented by Minister Willis. An exhaustive resume is given of the series of political struggles leading up to the revolution, including the acts of Kalakaua before 1887, and his obstructing and dictating legislation by filling legislature with office-holders. The climax was reached in the opium scandal, when Kalakaua took a bribe of $71,000, previously prepared for by the legislature. The citizens, then united to overthrow the monarchy. This was averted by Kalakaua's submission to a new constitution which took most of his arbitrary power away. Thence on till his death he constantly chafed and sought to evade those restrictions. The inside history of the attempted revolution of '89 is then recited, and by Liliuokalani's participation therein. The opposition then shown by her to the right and interests of the foreigners was after her ascending to the throne, constantly emphasized. It became violent during the latter part of 1892, as shown by her perverse appointments of four cabinets in opposition to the will of the legislature. The events of the last week of her reign are recited. The resurrection of the defunct Lottery bill, the revival of the Wilbox cabinet, all through the queen's personal influence.

Dole recites the attempted coup d'etat, the action of the committee of safety, and the two mass meetings of the foreigners and the natives. The committee deemed the presence of the American assist in the revolution, or that he and property, and requested Stevens to land them. Dole denounces in the strongest terms the falsehood that Stevens was ever asked to have his forces assist in the revolution, or that he has ever did so. This government disclaims having authorized Damon or other person to make terms for the Queen's surrender, and denies that he ever reported or was asked to report such terms. Damon made three terms on his own responsibility. Never before or since the revolution did the members of the committee of safety confer with Stevens about the overthrow of the government.

The provisional government is responsible only to those who constituted and are now maintaining it in power. It is amenable to no foreign power on earth. It has always been faithful to its constituents and by no act or intimation has ever offered to submit its right to exist to the United States or any other power. For these reasons the government must refuse to consider the proposition of Minister Willis.

No allusion is made by President Dole to Willis' appeals to their patriotism and moral sense, nor to terms of amnesty secured from the ex-queen.

Mr. L. B. Hamlen,

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not know when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years.

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and **helps me to sleep well.** I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the wants of **old people.**" L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Have You Tried
MILK GRANULES
WITH
CEREALS.

It is the Best Infant Food,

being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

FOR SALE!

Lease and good-will of first-class boarding house, with spacious grounds; good reason for selling; business is now paying. Apply to BEAUMONT BOGGS, Broad st., dec16-1m P.O. Box 126.

Tenders for Stock.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 16th January, for the purchase of the stock in trade of S. L. Kelly & Co., consisting of hardware, stoves, fittings, etc. Inspection of the stock and inventory can be had upon application.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1893.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

d29-td

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.

Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1893. 33-1m

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 32 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
W. GILLETT, Toronto.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Mayor and Aldermen

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows: The candidate shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m., of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1894:

For Mayor, at the Police Court Room, City Hall.

For Aldermen of the North Ward, in Room No. 5 and 6 at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For Aldermen for the Central Ward, at Burn's Block, Bastion Square.

For Aldermen for the South Ward, at No. 27 Government Street, being on the east side.

Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

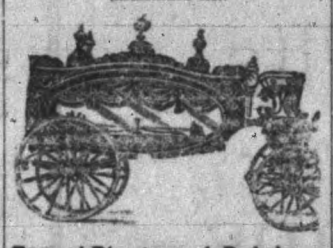
The polls will be opened at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m.

Given under my hand at Victoria this 2nd day of January, 1894.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

j2-td

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Hanna & Taylor
Successors to Lockhart & Co.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its Junction with Maclure.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Japanese Bazaar

Twenty Cases New Goods now Being Opened.

Also from PARIS, FRANCE,

A choice assorted case of beautifully dressed DOLLS | DOLLS

FANS | Fashionable Feather and other FANS | Fans

The Finest quality only of KID GLOVES | KID GLOVES

CORSETS | from the world-renowned firm CORSETS | of H. Leprince, Paris.

Sainsbury's Lavender Water.

The sweetest and most lasting of Handkerchief Perfumes, to be had only of

T. S. FUTCHER

Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort St., Victoria. dec9

W. J. STODDART.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $2.50; seal charms and plus, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,
Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre, half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Third street, Victoria. d7-1m

Nicola Valley Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1894, addressed to the undersigned for the construction of this Company's Railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the company's office, 161 Cordova street, Vancouver, and no tender will be considered unless made on such form.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. McFARLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4th, 1893. d7-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

1894—B. No. 1.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

Between the Brackman & Ker Milling Company, Limited Liability, Plaintiffs, and William Jordan, Defendant.

To the Defendant:

Take notice that by writ of summons issued in the above styled cause, and dated the 4th day of January instant, the plaintiff's claim against you the sum of $2,516.30 as the maker of two promissory notes for $1,000 each, dated 24th February, 1893, respectively, payable on demand, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, and for the balance due for the price of goods sold and delivered, full particulars of which appear upon the indorsement of said writ.

And further take notice that by order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Drake dated this day, service of a copy of said writ was ordered to be effected by leaving a copy thereof with your wife in the City of Victoria, and by sending a copy thereof and of the said order by a prepaid registered post letter addressed to you at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., and by inserting an advertisement for four days in the Victoria Daily Times newspaper of the institution of the said action and of the said order and that you are required to appear to the said writ at Victoria within eight days from the first of such advertisements otherwise the action will proceed against you by default.

Dated this 8th day of January, A.D. 1894.

Yours &c.,
H. B. W. AIKMAN,
of the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, 20 Bastion street, Victoria, Plaintiff's Solicitor. j8-4t

1894.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story-writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word, Harper's Weekly combines the newest features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... $4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAAR..... 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE JUDGES the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
Have made the
HIGHEST AWARDS
(Medals and Diplomas) to
WALTER BAKER & CO.
On each of the following named articles:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
Premium No. 1, Chocolate,
Vanilla Chocolate,
German Sweet Chocolate,
Cocoa Butter.

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

ALL SORTS

Gnawing the nails is popularly believed to be a sign of constitutional bad temper and nervousness in the person who does it, but a French doctor named Berillon has discovered that it is much worse than that. He calls it "onchyophage," and sees in such a habit a symptom of degeneracy, of nervous excitation and debility, of incipient lunacy, and half a hundred different kinds of "phobie" well known to practitioners in Paris. He finds that it is more prevalent in towns than in the country, more common in girls than in boys, and has investigated the causes thereof and tabulated the results. Perhaps some day it will be proved that there are no such simple things as mere bad habits, and that eating peas with a knife is merely a subtle form of some disease.—Invention.

* * *

A recent law suit brought by a gay Parisian lady's "femme de chambre" against her mistress is fertile in interesting disclosures. The lady in question was not economical. Fifteen hundred pounds a month was her average expenditure, and she had some difficulty in making both ends meet with that. Her better dresses cost £500 and were never worn more than once. Her dearest little pet dog was bathed daily in water perfumed with attar of roses and then attired in a collar of priceless pearls. After a frolicsome dinner one night this gay lady took it into her head to throw all her jewels out of the window and forbade any of her household going out to pick them up. The noble marquis whose cash had to pay for these freaks had to replace them of course; and, as was equally to be expected, he has ruined himself after six months' acquaintance with this fair but expensive charmer.

* * *

The Christian Register says it would require an experienced theological tailor to keep track of all the changes in religious creeds and standards, but it ventures to note a few of the latest theological fashions: "Episcopalians are wearing their clothes a great deal looser than they used to. They have taken to wearing, in a theological sense, the double-breasted frock. The cutaway is suggestive of modern Presbyterianism, which is cutting off a good deal of the cloth of its theological vestments. There is a good piece of the tail left, but it is left open in front, and you could not button the garment across the breast if you tried. Our Methodist brethren do not wear such loud garments as they used to. A quieter style is more characteristic of their modern spirit. The Baptists set the style of waterproofs and the Unitarians wear their underclothes all of one piece. It is natural that the Universalists should be satisfied with an eclectic coat of many colors. Our Roman Catholic friends prefer to use material imported from Italy and made on looms which are centuries old. Yet there are indications that they are willing to accept new patterns and to adopt theological vestments somewhat suited to the climate in which they are worn."

* * *

A superstition very prevalent among workingmen is the injurious effect supposed to be exercised by the sun's rays falling upon their tools. The best goods made for tropical countries are subjected to exactly the same amount of tempering as those made for home use, although they are to be used under greater heat. A heat greater than any which reaches this earth from the sun would be required to affect them. No metallic or other matter is equally as susceptible to the heat as the sand of which the soil of the desert of Scinde, in India, is composed. It has been found heated by the sun to almost 200 degrees of Fahrenheit. But to affect the temper of steel more than double this temperature is required. In the steel used for a lancet the temperature of the metal must be brought to 430 degrees, in razors and surgical instruments to 450 degrees, in penknives to 470 degrees, in scissors and chisels to 490 degrees, in axes, planes and pocket knives to 510 degrees, in table knives and large shears to 530 degrees, in swords and watch springs to 550 degrees, in fine saws and augers to 560 degrees and for hand and pit saws to 600 degrees, or to three times the greatest heat of the sun felt on this earth.

National Colours.

The Carlovingian standard was really no other than the oriflamme, which has played so conspicuous a part in French history, but was not formally adopted until 1082, in the reign of Philip I. It consisted of a red or crimson flag, mounted on a gilded staff, the flag being cut into three "vandykes," to represent "tongues of fire," with a silken tassel between each. Neither gold nor silver or nament was about it—it was "de cendal roujoyant et simple, sans pourtraicture roujoyant affaire."

The old romance writers pretended that the infidel was blinded by mere looking upon it! In the "Roman de Garin," the Saracens are made to exclaim, "If we only see it we shall be dead men!" And Froissart affirms that as soon as it was unfurled at Rosbecque the fog vanished from the French line of battle, leaving their enemies still shrouded in darkness.

Thus red, the color which the church has consecrated to her martyrs, became in its turn the color of the French kings. They wore it on their coats of arms throughout the whole period of the crusades, and as late as the closing decade of the 14th century were still faithful to this "glorious blazon."

The famous du Guesclin, fighting against our English chivalry in Poitou, wore the red cross, while his adversaries wore the white. But after the great defeat at Agincourt, in 1415, the French kings abandoned the oriflamme, because it had been assumed by Henry V., and his successors, and adopted white as a national color when England had discarded it. This is a curious, but little known, historical fact.—All the Year Round.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1893.

ASSETS.

SINKING FUNDS.		
Water Works Loan By-law, 1873	$61,226 25	
Water Works Amendment Act, 1875	44,600 15	
Water Works Loan By-law, 1877	10,546 20	
Corporation By-Law, 1878	13,480 25	
Public Lighting By-Law, 1885	5,380 35	
Drainage By-Law, 1885	1,684 70	
Water Works By-Law, 1889	12,193 60	
Streets and Bridge By-Law, 1888	8,463 60	
Johnson street sewer By-Law, 1888	2,146 20	
Water Works By-Law, 1888	1,434 45	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery By-law, '89	3,901 40	
Water Works $70,000 By-law, 1889	6,059 85	
Water Works $60,000 By-law, 1889	5,198 40	
Pleasure Grounds By-law, 1889	2,164 25	
Fire Department By-law, 1889	1,275 25	
Flour Mills Bonus By-law, 1889	1,168 51	
City Hall Addition By-law, 1890	3,120 42	
Cemetery By-law, 1890	1,113 25	
Sewerage By-law, 1890	8,321 10	
Public Market Site By-law, 1890	1248 35	
Public Market Building By-law, 1890	1,525 32	
Crematory By-law, 1890	657 51	
Agricultural Association By-law, 1891	1,404 80	
Loan, City of Victoria Act, 1892	6,800 00	
Street Loan By-law, '92	164 95	
Surface Drains By-law, 1893	1,257 90	
Educational Loan By-law, 1893	377 60	
		$201,915 21
City of Victoria Act, 1892, Debentures On		6,000 00
Municipal Taxes and Fees Outstanding—		
Land and Improvement Tax	46,518 85	
Board of Health Special Rate	11,919 62	
Trades Licenses	1,575 00	
Fire Insurance Tax	1,025 00	
Water Rents & Rates	10,072 91	
Market Rents, etc.	328 20	
Liquor Licenses	100 00	
Cemetery Fees	52 50	
		71,592 08
B.C. Land and Investment Agency— Loan, City of Victoria Act		370 96
B.C. Corporation, Ltd.— Crematory Loan		10,543 86
J. Gosnell		59 98
Bank of B.N.A.		
General Account	2,437 08	
Sewerage Loan By-law, 1891	35 85	
Sewerage Deposit By-law, 1891	54 35	
Educational Loan By-law, 1893	45,272 66	
Contract Deposit Account	5,480 91	
Surface Drains Loan By-laws, 1893	58,371 06	
Board of Health Fund	18,513 44	
		130,165 35
Cash on hand		3,015 96
Corporation of the City of Victoria, Being in Excess of Liabilities Over Assets		1,298,248 97
		$1,721,912 37

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
Victoria, B.C., January 5, 1894.

LIABILITIES.

Loans.		
Water Works, 1873	$ 92,500 00	
Water Works, 1875	50,000 00	
Water Works, 1877	20,000 00	
Corporation, 1878	20,000 00	
Public Lighting, 1885	16,000 00	
Drainage, 1885	5,000 00	
Water Works, 1886	75,000 00	
Streets and Bridges, 1886	50,000 00	
Water Works, $70,000, 1889	70,000 00	
Water Works, $60,000, 1889	60,000 00	
Johnson Street Sewer, 1888	30,000 00	
Water Works, 1888	20,000 00	
Pleasure Grounds, 1889	25,000 00	
Fire Department, 1889	15,000 00	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery, 1889	45,000 00	
Flour Mill Bonus, 1889	10,000 00	
City Hall Addition, 1890	35,000 00	
Cemetery, 1890	12,500 00	
Sewerage, 1891	300,000 00	
Public Market Site, 1890	45,000 00	
Public Market Building, 1890	55,000 00	
Crematory, 1890	10,000 00	
Agricultural Association, 1891	25,000 00	
City of Victoria Act, 1892	188,000 00	
Street Loan, 1892	25,000 00	
Surface Drains, 1893	125,000 00	
Education, 1893	85,000 00	
		$1,599,000 00
Deposits for use of streets		190 00
Contract deposit account		5,480 91
Bank of B. N. America— City of Victoria Act, '92		6,458 13
Water Works current account		165,146 58
Interest coupons not presented		1,172 50
Unfinished contracts—		
Board of Health	1,254 00	
Surface drains	31,284 25	
Contracts let for sidewalks, street crossings and signs, and fire engine repairs	1,926 00	
		34,464 25
		$1,721,912 37

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

January 1 to December 31, 1893.

Cash on hand January 1, 1893	$ 63 35
Balance at Bank of British North America January 1, 1893	1,375 35
Land and Improvement Tax	186,910 58
Water Rents and Rates	54,941 27
Trades Licenses	20,527 35
Liquor Licenses	18,840 00
Revenue Tax	13,332 00
Fire Insurance Co's Tax	10,125 00
Police Court Fines and Fees	4,584 50
Road Tax	3,064 00
Cemetery Fees	3,078 00
Dog Tax	488 70
Pound Fees	541 00
Provincial Government Refund under Sec. 109, Mun. Act, 1892	1,256 26
Provincial Government in aid of Fire Department	250 00
Provincial Government Education per capita grant (6 months)	8,099 84
Market Rents and Fees	2,188 10
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,701 30
Interest from investment of Sinking Funds	6,865 73
Interest on Contract Deposit Account	266 55
	$339,198 88
Board of Health Fund	65,608 87
Interest on Board of Health Fund	63 90
	$404,871 65

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

EXPENDITURE.

Summary of Expenditure from 1 January to 31 December, 1893.

I.—City Debt	$112,778 71	
II.—Municipal Council	5,258 12	
III.—Civic Salaries	74,300 76	
IV.—City Institutions, maintenance	47,941 14	
V.—Buildings and Surveys	9,101 49	
VI.—Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks	26,110 04	
VII.—Miscellaneous	25,282 45	
VIII.—Education	32,746 87	
		333,519 58
IX.—Board of Health, sp. fund	47,159 33	
		$380,678 91

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1893 as Brought to Account in the Treasury of the City of Victoria from January 1 to December 31st, 1893:

I. City Debt—		
Interest on Debentures	$76,102 90	
Interest, under Annual Loan By-law, 1893	2,169 17	
		$ 78,272 07
Payments to Sinking Funds	$27,379 48	
Interest Accrued from the Investment of Sinking Funds	6,865 73	
		34,245 21
Brokerage and Exchange		261 43
		$112,778 71
II. Municipal Council—		
The Mayor	$ 2,000 00	
The Aldermen	3,258 12	
	$ 5,258 12	
III. Civic Salaries—		
Treasurer's Office	4,580 00	
City Clerk's Office	3,104 73	
Assessor's Office	2,790 00	
Janitor	780 00	
Temporary Assistance—All Departments	505 50	
Water Works	4,929 00	
Public Works	11,478 25	
Cemetery	1,109 00	
Park	840 00	
Police	23,259 85	
Fire Department	13,117 43	
Library	780 00	
Pound	915 00	
Home for the Aged and Infirm	600 00	
Public Market	960 00	
Stree Lighting	4,620 00	
		$74,300 76
IV. City Institutions (Maintenance)—		
Water Works	$16,124 85	
Cemetery	282 97	
Pound	94 95	
Park	600 13	
Police	4,969 80	
Fire Department	6,938 53	
Library	177 85	
Street Lighting	6,744 77	
Home for Aged and Infirm	3,227 68	
Public Market	369 33	
Sewerage	5,989 30	
Sewerage Flush Tanks	2,350 94	
		$47,941 14
V. Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall Repairs	$ 408 64	
Market Property	282 20	
Fire Halls	299 12	
Electric Light Building	35 00	
Furniture	175 92	
Defining Sts. and Boundaries	437 35	
City Hall Addition	5,579 27	
Ross Bay House Repairs	1,464 00	
	$ 9,101 49	
VI. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
For All Purposes	$26,110 04	
VII. Miscellaneous—		
Election Expenses	998 71	
Advertising and Printing	5,076 01	
Stationery	907 35	
Postage	287 45	
Telegrams	56 75	
Telephone Service	1,261 20	
Fuel and Light	2,068 30	
Carriage and Express Hire	161 50	
Fire Insurance	1,257 00	
Legal Adviser's Retaining Fee	500 00	
Legal Expenses	1,473 50	
Refunds	492 93	
Charitable Aid Fund	561 50	
Fund to aid Pro. Jubilee Hosp.	2,000 00	
Celebration of Queen's Birthday	1,000 00	
Preliminary Expenses Local Improvement By-law	121 25	
Victoria City Official Man. Act	776 50	
Commission on Rev. Coll.	1,270 48	
B.C. Agricultural Association	3,000 00	
Miscellaneous Not Detailed	1,972 02	
	$25,282 45	
VIII. Education—		
Amount Payable to Provincial Government to 30th June, 1893	$ 7,800 59	
Board of School Trustees	9,536 28	
Teachers' Salaries 1st July to 31st December, 1893	15,410 00	
	$32,746 87	
IX Board of Health—		
Salaries	$ 3,223 26	
T. F. Sinclair, Contract for Removal of Garbage	8,395 00	
Darcy Island Station for Lepers	577 91	
Sub-sections 54-5, Section 25, Victoria District	9,350 00	
Isolation Hospital Buildings, Fencing, Furniture, Hydrant, Clearing Land, Grading, etc.	19,056 28	
Sanitary Office	850 00	
For All Other Purposes	5,706 88	
	$47,159 33	

Details of Miscellaneous Receipts in Revenue Returns—		
Street Lines and Grades	$ 105 00	
Pensions from Three Inmate of Home for Aged and Infirm	111 87	
Rent of Land, "A. C. Hope"	75.00	
Rent of Land W. McDowell	20 00	
Darcy Island Lepers— Department of Agriculture	$1,000 00	
City of Vancouver	199 23	
Provincial Government	26 80	
		1,217 03
Sale of Cataloges, etc., Library		30 00
T. Deasy, sale of Horses		94 50
A. McBean, Damage to Streets		40 00
Mount Baker Hotel Co., for Lead and Fuse		146 00
Sale of Hay from Park		77 00
Sale Tenets to E.B.Marvin & Co., Penalty Unnder Section 71, Municipal Act, 1892—		382 50
M. Miller	$50 00	
J. Baker	50 00	
A. Henderson	50 00	
		150 00
Corporate Seal		3 00
Searching Minutes		25
Scrap Iron Sold Victoria Iron Wks		36 00
Cash Found on Body of W. Dayell, deceased, buried at expense of City		4 05
Drivers' Licenses		36 00
Wages due R. McDougall, deceased, buried at expense of city		16 00
Registration of Vehicles		109 00
Plumbers' Licenses		5 25
Cash Withdrawn From Special Deposit for "Home for the Aged"		42 75
		$2,701 30

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Crematory By-Law.

1893. Jan. 1—Balance on hand this date	$10,410 40	Paid interest on Coupons	$ 500 00
Accrued interest	633 46	Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1893	10,543 86
	$11,043 86		$ 11,043 86

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1891.

1893. Jan. 1.—Balance on hand this date	$18,804 46	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893	$19,714 37
Cash received under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892	668 99	Balance on hand 31st December, 1893	90 20
Accrued interest	331 12		
	$19,804 57		$19,804 57

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

1893. Jan. 1—Balance on hand this date	$ 3,367 70	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893, under authority of sub-sec. A, Sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	$ 9,257 30
Accrued interest	17 69	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893, under authority of sub-sec. C, Sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	82 06
Dec. 31—Balance due B. of B.N.A.	6,458 13	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893, under authority of sub-sec. E, Sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892	133 20
		Balance on deposit, B.C.Land & Investment Agency, Dec. 31, 1893	370 96
	$ 9,843 52		$ 9,843 52

Debentures to the amount of $6,000, bearing date 15th December, 1893, have been issued under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892, and are still in the hands of the City Treasurer.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Street Loan By-Law, 1892.

1893. Jan. 1—Balance on hand this date	$ 12,222 77	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893	$ 12,287 12
Accrued interest	64 35		
	$ 12,287 12		$ 12,287 12

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Surface Drains By-Law, 1893.

Amount of bonds sold	$125,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 957 20
Pipe sold	52 74	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893	67,984 98
Accrued interest	2,260 50	Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1893	58,371 06
	$127,313 24		$127,313 24

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893.

Amount of bonds sold	$85,000 00	Discount on bonds	$ 667 19
Accrued interest	752 17	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1893	39,812 52
		Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1893	45,272 66
	$85,752 17		$85,752 17

Certifial correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET, BROAD STREET LOCAL IMPROVEMENT, DEC. 31, 1893.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
B. C. Land Investment Agency	$ 1,091 92	Loan	$10,788 00
Bank B. N. America	358 73		
Corporation of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets	9,337 35		
	$10,788 00		$10,788 00

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

Victoria, B.C., January 5, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892.

Received from sale of debentures	$ 10,788 00	Discount on debentures	$ 447 78
" " assessments	2,510 12	Total cost of extension of Broad St. from Pandora to Cormorant Street	10,958 94
Accrued interest	73 65	Interest on debentures	514 40
		Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1893	1,450 65
	$ 13,371 77		$ 13,371 77

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

City Hall, 4th January, 1894.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

M. Carnot at Home.

President Carnot, while at Fontainebleau, where he has been staying for some time, leads an exceedingly busy life. His daily duties, in fact, are almost as onerous as when he is in Paris. "Every morning," says a writer in Le Matin, of Paris, "except on Tuesdays and Saturdays, M. Carnot gets up at nine o'clock. He breaks the night's fast with a cup of tea. Then the president, after taking a short walk in the park, goes to the little cabinet next to his chamber, which has been arranged for him. He remains there until eleven o'clock. At that time he receives General Borius, who brings him the reports and dispatches which have arrived in the course of the night. The secretary, M. Tranchan, then enters the room and calls the president's attention to the journals which he thinks he should read. At times in the morning the president gets a few minutes to devote to those friends whom he wishes to receive. It is generally in the park that those interviews take place. At noon a luncheon, a very simple luncheon, is served. The meal generally lasts half an hour. After luncheon M. Carnot devotes a short time to his sons when they are present and to Madame Carnot. Then the receptions begin again. They last until four o'clock, when the president enters his carriage and takes a drive in the forest.

"He returns to the chateau about four o'clock, when dinner, as simple as the luncheon, is served. After dinner work begins again in earnest. He retires to his cabinet, reads the evening papers rapidly and examines all the documents received in the course of the day from the cabinet ministers. He signs them, and they are collected by General Borius on the following morning. The workday of the president is a long one, lasting usually until eleven o'clock or midnight. He examines everything attentively and minutely and devotes much study to the reports which are sent to him. He loses little time."

—That slight cold of which you think so little may lead to serious trouble with the lungs. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best known remedy for colds, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, incipient consumption and all other throat and lung diseases.

Cremation is Gaining Ground.

Very few persons actively oppose cremation. Most men are attracted to it, though not sufficiently interested to lend active aid. What the movement just now needs is its deliberate choice as a method of burial for themselves of persons so specifying in their wills. A few thousand men and women of commanding position in all the lines of life, who should publicly agree to such disposition of their remains after death, would set a mighty precedent and pave the way for a general acceptance of the practice. The objections to the early burnings—the escape of noxious exhalations and the defilement of the ashes with foreign substances—have been obviated through the combined inventive skill of Siemens and Sir Henry Thompson. Every consideration of sanitary science, economy and a refined sentiment, favors the reform; tradition alone blocks the way. The burial ground is unquestionably a source of peril in every closely populated community, and the financial burden imposed upon the poor by the modern funeral is a grievous one. The task of the cremationists is to hammer away until the absurdity of objections is manifest and the practice becomes so common that no moral courage is required to publicly approve it or engage in it. And the reform is making headway. Whereas in 1881 there was but one cremation society in the United States, there are now thirty-five, and the crematories are in useful operation in all the larger cities of Europe.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttu&w

The Original Sam Weller.

The original of Sam Weller was Sam Vale, an English low comedian, who, in the early part of this century, was quite popular in the south of England. In the year 1811, and for a few years after, he made quite a reputation in the musical farce called "The Boarding House," written by Bensley. In this he played the part of Simon Spatterdash, a person who indulged in odd and whimsical sayings. "Come on, as the old man said to the tight boot;" "I'm down on you, as the extinguisher said to the candle;" "Let every one take care of himself, as the donkey said when dancing among the chickens," are fair illustrations of his witticisms in the course of that play, the resemblance between them and some of the sayings of Sam Weller being very marked. In private life Vale was a wit, and many good things in his own time were credited to him. A man of excellent temper, he had no enemies, and the good humor which pervaded every saying, together with the drollery of his manner, gave his witticisms unusual value. His sayings were called Sam Valerisms, and on the appearance of Pickwick in 1836 the character of Weller was generally recognized as a portraiture of Vale. The comedian died in 1846 at the age of 51.—Baltimore American.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 1894.

To the Electors and Delegates who asked me to become a Candidate for Mayor of the City of Victoria for the Year 1894.

Gentlemen,—Believing that but a certain few attend public meetings, and that certain others almost religiously stay away from public meetings, it has occurred to me that it will be impossible for any candidate in the short time before election to personally talk to the majority of the voters; therefore I have resolved to—through the medium of the press—put forward my views on a few subjects which may be considered important, in order that all may be made fully aware of my sentiments.

First, Sewerage—With reference to sewerage, I believe that the true interests of the city imperatively demand a complete system of sewerage. I should therefore use every effort to carry out to completion the present separate system.

Taxation—With regard to the difficult problem of taxation, my best efforts will be to secure the lowest rate compatible with the true interests of the city. Why a fine should be imposed on any person making improvements I cannot see.

I would also aim at economical and efficient expenditure of city funds, which I am quite sure is not done at present, money continuously being wasted through various causes.

I take the positive stand that the conduct of municipal affairs coming before the mayor and aldermen must be kept entirely distinct from politics.

Water Supply—This important and long neglected matter should receive attention. Portions of the water shed, now a source of danger, should be acquired by the city, the whole lake fenced in, vegetable matter removed from Beaver lake, the dam improved so that the water now running to waste should be stored, filters constructed, etc. The reckless waste of water by consumers should be stopped. If these matters are attended to the ratepayers will get all the water wanted, as well as pressure for all purposes.

James Bay—I am in favor of building a permanent roadway full width of Government street and securing from parties who have the necessary earth etc., an undertaking to deposit the same therein until the whole bed is filled at as little cost as possible to the city. This would make a grand improvement, form a large amount of property, which could be leased out and soon made to return a magnificent income to the corporation, furnish employment for a large number of men and cost the taxpayers but a comparatively trifling sum.

Another thing to which I wish to call your attention is the manner in which a large number of voters are annually disfranchised. I contend that every voter should, on demand, be presented by the proper officer with a detailed statement of his indebtedness, and upon payment of the same receive a receipt in full of all demands, and not in the end, after paying possibly hundreds of dollars, find that the omission of some minor thing has robbed him of all voice in the affairs of the city.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TEAGUE.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of Victoria:

I beg to intimate that I am a candidate for re-election as Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

28th November, 1893.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the office of mayor for the ensuing year, and most respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN TEAGUE.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1893. n27-td

To the Electors of North Ward:

Ladies and gentlemen—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and voters, I offer myself as a candidate for the above ward at the forthcoming election and solicit your votes and influence.

j6-td W. J. DWYER.

To the Electors of Central Ward:

At the request of a number of ratepayers, I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the Central Ward, and respectfully solicit your support. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY.

6th Jan., 1894. (Colonist copy.)

To the Electors of Central Ward

Ladies and Gentlemen:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and voters, I again offer myself as a candidate for the above ward and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

j8 S. T. STYLES.

To the Electors of Central Ward

Ladies and Gentlemen:—At the urgent solicitation of a large number of ratepayers of Central Ward, I have consented to become a candidate for alderman at the coming election.

If elected, I will support only such measures as are in the best interest of the ratepayers of the city generally, having no self-interests to serve except as a citizen and a ratepayer.

The rapidly increasing rate of civic taxation is a subject requiring grave consideration, and should be checked by the adoption of stringent measures of economy. The evil cannot, as I conceive, be remedied by shifting the burden from one class to another. Reformation of the system of managing the city's business should be commenced at once, and measures taken to secure the introduction of thoroughly business-like methods.

Yours respectfully,
HUGH H. MACDONALD.

January 6, 1894. j8

VETERINARY.

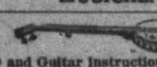
S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Assoc. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Gray's Livery 102 Johnson Street. Telephone 183; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy3-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.



BANJO and Guitar Instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 26, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each m in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, between visiting companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON.
4-19 SCRIBE N.

PAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. PFEIFFER,
oct9 R. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Ohase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

If Others Failed
To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
C. TH. LUNDQUIST
Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,
Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. a14-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

DR. LEITCH.
Office, Williams' Block, 28 Broad Street; residence 129 Quadra Street; telephone, 181.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted on behalf of schooners Ventilo, Penelope, W. P. Sayward, or otherwise, without his written order.
D. URQUHART.
January 6th, 1894. j6-1w

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
ST. JAMES' HALL.
Tuesday Evening, January 9th.
ADMISSION 25c.
1ST PART.
Song ..... Mr. Booth
Song ..... Miss Christie
Song ..... Mr. Robertson
Recitation ..... Mr. Scaife
Song ..... Miss Arrowsmith
Trio ... Messrs. Russell, Middleton and Jay
2ND PART.
Song ..... Mr. Foulkes
Song ..... Mrs. Scaife
Guitar and banjo selection .. Dr. Wade and others.
Song ..... Mrs. McKenzie
Piano solo ..... Miss Wilson
Song ..... Mrs. Jay
j8-2t

VICTORIA THEATRE.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The great Comedy Drama, in four acts, entitled
"STRIFE"
—BY—
Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society,
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Beaven, for the benefit of the B. C. Benevolent Society, whose object is solely for the benefit of the poor, without regard to creed, color or nationality. SPECIAL FEATURE —GREAT FIRE SCENE. Admission 25c., 50c., 75c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's Bookstore. j8-4t

A. O. F. DANCE
will be held on
Tuesday, January the 16th
IN ASSEMBLY HALL.
Tickets may be obtained from the following: H. Walter, Speed Bros., Watson & Hall, A. R. Erskine and members of committee. Music by Richardson's orchestra. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50. j6-td

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, January 8 & 9
The Inimitable Legitimate Irish Comedian
MR. DAN'L SULLY,
In two of the funniest Comedies ever written.
MONDAY EVENING,
CON CONROY THE CONGRESSMAN
TUESDAY EVENING,
THE (NEW) CORNER GROCERY
New Songs, New Dances, Novel Specialties. Seats, $1, 75c, and 50c., now on sale at Jamieson's.

THEATRE ROYAL
(PHILHARMONIC HALL.)
AS FAMILY THEATRE.
SCOTT McALLISTER.... Business Manager.
WILL CHAPMAN ..... Stage Manager.
Every Evening at 8.
Saturday, Matinee at 2.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, Jan. 8-9
The Melo-Drama
Shadows of a Great City
Wednesday, Jan. 10,
"JACK O' DIAMONDS,"
Prices, 25c., 35c., and 50c. Matinee 10c., 20c. and 30c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's bookstore. d22-1m

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

PUBLIC MEETING.
Robert Beaven and the candidates for the Aldermanic Board for the year 1894 will address the electors at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, the 10th day of January, 1894.
Mr. Teague is invited to be present and address the meeting.
The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.
Jan. 6, 94.

Why go to MORRIS?
Because he is the leading Tobacconist.

Grey Blankets $1.50 per Pair.
At Russell & McDonald's.

The World's Greatest Legislatures.

The parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the largest representative body in the world. In the house of lords there are 553 persons entitled to vote, while in the house of commons there are 670 members; the total of parliament is thus 1,223, a very large number for a legislature. France, its fiscorps legislatif, has 300 senators and 484 deputies. Italy has a varying number of senators and 508 deputies. Japan has 300 peers and 300 representatives. Germany, in its bundesrath, or senate, has 58 members, but in its reichstag (equivalent to the British house of commons) it has 397 members. Spain's cortes has 431 members. Canada has a senate of 90 members and a house of commons of 215 members. In the United States senate there are 88 members, and in the house of representatives 356, a total of 444 members. The other legislatures of the world are smaller.

—The continual succession of boils, pimples and eruptions from which many suffer indicates an impure state of the blood. The most perfect remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It expels the poison harmlessly through the natural channels and leaves the skin clean and clear.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address; liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

WANTED—A Barber; apply 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

WANTED—Young girl to assist in care of child. Apply 45 Chatham Street, Spring Ridge. Jan2-tf

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-20t-o11

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY, certificated teacher, musical, wishes for employment as daily governess. References given. Address X.Y.Z. Times office. j4-6t

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO GOOD BEDROOMS and good housekeeping rooms to let adjoining Government buildings. At Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St. d19-tf

TWO GOOD BED-ROOMS to let adjoining Government buildings. At Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St. dec19-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A bargain, house and lot on Third street. Work Estate, $1,300; terms, apply 35 Alfred street. j5-5t

FOR SALE—10 tons A1 Seed Oats; also a lot of fine feed oats. Apply Stall 17, Market. Jan4-1w

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 40 Quadra street. j3-1m

FOR SALE—A few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for breeding purposes. Write for prices. J. D. Bryant, Young P. O., B. C. n10-2m-d&w

TO LET.

TO LET—A blacksmith's shop. Apply 103 Yates street. j4-4t

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-1f
(Colonist copy.)

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms. Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 136 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Munster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and city; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Small second-hand desk. Send description and price to Box O., Times office. j8-2t

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SUITS TO ORDER—from $16.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

PANTS TO ORDER—from $4.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

The Daily Times.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Minister Willis has, in accordance with his instructions, demanded that the Hawaiian provisional government retire and restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne. The provisional government to this returns a decided refusal. What the next step will be depends upon the decision of congress, for it is admitted on all hands that the enforcement of Minister Willis' demand by the employment of the navy will. Seeing clearly that the revolution be an act of war, and the authority of congress is necessary for that. President Cleveland has no doubt been guided by the dictates of honor and honesty in the course he has pursued in relation to Hawaii. Seeing clearly that the revolution had been illegally and unfairly rendered successful by the intervention of the United States representative, he saw with equal clearness the duty of the government of the United Sates to undo its representative's work and re-establish the status quo. Then the Hawaiians could be left to settle the question of their own government, as they should have been left in the first instance. The president's conclusion must be regarded as correct by every person who holds that nations should be guided by the same rules of conscience as are binding on individuals. But it is at least doubtful whether he and his cabinet have chosen the best plan of giving effect to that conclusion. As matters stand, they have landed themselves in a blind alley, as it were. President Dole and his provisional government have defied them, and by their own confession they can do nothing more until they get the authority of congress. It seems to us that the president would have done better to consult congress in the first place. If its authority had been behind the minister in the work of restoration there would have been no trouble with the provisional government. If its authority had been withheld the position of the administration would have been less awkward than it now is. What congress will do it would be hard to tell, but we should hope that it will recognize President Cleveland's proposal as the only honorable way out of the difficulty, and therefore grant him the authority necessary to give it effect. That done, the provisional government would hardly be so foolish as to resist further. But congress may refuse, and then the administration will be obliged to retire from the contest defeated and discredited. On the whole the president's course of action seems to do more credit to his conscience than his tact.

AS POLITICAL FACTORS.

Rev. Principal Grant is quoted as follows in regard to the political situation in Ontario: "No prophet could see through all the complications. The Patrons of Industry and the Protestant Protective Association were the most talked of as the disturbing factors. The latter organization was as insignificant as its principles were mean. Protestant bigotry was a small factor in Ontario, but the Patrons of Industry was an organization to be reckoned with. Canada's credit at the World's Fair was not maintained by protected industries. Farming was an industry which, if it could not be protected, ought not to be burdened to death. When farmers had grasped the truth it would also be found they would be slow to lose it. They had won victory, even against the personal opposition of Mowat, who had perfect organization. They had ample funds and prestige now, and their force would inevitably be felt." We should like to be able to believe that the Principal has not under-estimated the strength of the P.P.A. as a political factor, though it is plain that the organization is more dangerous to the Thompson government than to anybody else. There is only too much reason to fear that before it subsides it will have succeeded at least in stirring up some nasty feelings, which may not easily be calmed. As to the Patrons, Principal Grant's estimate seems to be well borne out by the following statement from Mr. Mallory, the president of the association: "A fortnight ago the grand secretary told me we had about 2,000 associations. There are probably 2,000, as he is issuing charters constantly. As to our membership, it is hard to speak with absolute certainty, but I should place it at about 175,000. There seems to be a misunderstanding in one particular, and I think the Ontario government must have been laboring under a a misapprehension in the course it took in North Bruce. We are not an organization whose object it is to overthrow governments. We aim to make known to governments what are the wishes, as we believe, of the majority of the people of the country, and so long as governments are willing to accede to these wishes they may expect the Patron representatives to stand by them; but if they refuse to accede to what we believe to be the wishes of the people, as expressed through our representatives, they will have to suffer the consequences. We have thirty candidates in the field for the Ontario legislature. Probably we will have in Ontario between thirty-five and forty for the house of commons. We hope to obtain the balance of power in both houses." Who will say that the Patrons' programme is too ambitious in view of their strength?

AN UNWISE CHAMPION.

The Colonist is still intent on promulgating its new-found doctrine that the mayor is the whole council, and that the aldermen have nothing to do with the civic government. If Mr. Teague can stand that sort of advocacy we do not suppose that any one else will feel injured. Fortunately, the citizens have too much sense to accept any such ridiculous doctrine, and therefore will endeavor to make the best of the aldermanic material at hand. If the Colonist's contentions were correct the character of the aldermen would be of no importance, but happily our worthy neighbor stands alone in its belief, or in its professed belief, for that it really entertains so absurd an idea is not at all likely. Mr. Teague, being an intelligent man, will easily appreciate the awkward position in which his newspaper champion would fain place him in the event of his success at the polls. The Colonist, of course, cannot treat of this matter without doing violence to the truth. It boldly offers the assertion: "The Times virtually admits that the city is in a most deplorable condition." There is no foundation for that statement, which must be classed with the almost innumerable figments of the Colonistic imagination. The Times believes that there are several improvements needed to make the city's condition what it should be, but it is not quite so silly as to describe the condition as "deplorable." We further believe that with a proper aldermanic board, and with either Mr. Beaven or Mr. Teague in the chair, the needed improvements would very likely be effected, but that Mr. Teague, if elected, could secure them by his own unaided efforts we distinctly decline to believe. In fact, they are not so likely to arrive under his presidency as under that of Mayor Beaven. We are told that we do not undertake to defend Mr. Beaven's administration on its merits, but we fail to see why any defence should be considered necessary. The mere display of Colonistic spite to which the public is being treated is much more likely to harm Mr. Teague than Mr. Beaven.

White Fleecy Blankets $3 per Pair
At Russell & McDonald's.

No Special Message.

Washington, Jan. 8.—There is no probability of a special message on Hawaii being sent to Congress to-day. Gresham expects to receive by mail on Wednesday next advices brought by the Corwin from Willis. Senator Gray is authority for the statement that the President will undoubtedly send Congress whatever information he receives as to the condition of affairs in Hawaii as soon as he receives it. From several sources it has been ascertained that Secretary Gresham has positively asserted the telegrams he received thus far simply announce the arrival of the Corwin and advices have been forwarded by mail.

MR. BEAVEN AS MAYOR.

To the Editor: I attended the meeting at the city hall the other evening and listened to Mayor Beaven, Mr. Teague and the other speakers as they descanted on municipal affairs. I was highly edified and more than gratified at the manly and straightforward explanations of the mayor. I was not so well pleased with Mr. Teague, who had nothing new or fresh to offer. He seemed to be a sort of human echo or phonograph of the mayor's sentiments and ideas, with little originality and no clear notion why he is running or what he is running for. Now every one knows that Mr. Teague is an estimable citizen, but no one regards him as gifted with sufficient ability to make a good executive officer or conduct important financial operations. I have yet to find a person who can furnish a single good reason why we should part with the experienced and able gentleman who now presides over the municipality and substitute a citizen without experience and totally unversed in financial matters and the conduct of public business.

It is true that a certain Mr. Davies a little time ago attempted through your columns to hold Mr. Beaven up to public odium, but his effort only made himself ridiculous. He assailed Mr. Beaven for not having done a vast number of things which he (the critic) said he would have done had he been mayor. But when the catalogue of the undone things had been summed up it was found that something like $4,000,000 would be required to carry it out. He has not yet told us where the money is to come from to perfect his grand scheme or how the interest could be met supposing financial men were fools enough to lend the city so large a sum. Taxes are high enough now, in all conscience, without adding to the public burden by the expenditure of four million dollars on works of doubtful utility.

Mr. Davies referred to the policy of the mayor as the Beaven "brake." Ah, sir, it is a fortunate circumstance for the public of Victoria that we have as the "whip" of the municipal coach a man who has the courage to apply the brake and so keep his team from running wild to destruction. The Beaven brake, indeed! Where should we be to-day but for that brake and its sturdy application? In a slough of bankruptcy and despondency—up to our necks in the ooze of indebtedness and financial misery and crying like Sterne's starling, "I can't get out! I can't get out!"

It is not necessary to more than refer to the scandal that was developed in the supreme court when it was shown that at least two aldermen had violated the law by supplying articles to the corporation. For his denunciation of this corrupt practice Mr. Beaven has become the mark for the shafts of malevolence and disappointed greed. But I believe there is sufficient patriotism, independence and good sense among the great body of municipal voters to insure Mr. Beaven's return by a handsome majority. He has shown that he will not be the tool of rings and cliques. He has made corruption odious in and about the city hall. He has placed our finances upon a sound, economical and comprehensive basis; so that to-day the city does not owe a dollar of indebtedness except that which was contracted by way of debentures. To show the unprincipled nature of the attacks to which Mr. Beaven is being subjected, an attempt was made by the Colonist on Saturday last to hold Mr. Beaven responsible for the "dawdling and delay and indecision about the construction of the sewers." The Colonist says "the rate of progress in the matter of sewers has been deplorably slow. Would this be the case if the business were in the hands of men who understand how to carry out large enterprises?" The fact is that Mr. Teague, Mr. Beaven's opponent in the mayoralty contest, is one of the very men who are responsible for the "dawdling, delay and indecision about the construction of the sewers," he having been one of the sewerage commissioners. From this fact your readers can draw their own conclusions and form their own impressions of the nefarious character of the opposition to Mr. Beaven. Every good citizen owes it to himself to vote for Mr. Beaven, and thus strengthen his hands in his warfare upon cliques and rings.

SCRUTATOR.

ALD. BRAGG CORRECTED.

To the Editor.—In your report of the meeting held in the city hall on Jan. 8th, the following paragraph appears in a statement made by Ald. Bragg:

"As a sample of the one man power he had referred to the caretaker of the Old Men's Home said he would not light a fire in some of the rooms until he received orders from Mayor Beaven."

Such a statement I never made. Mayor Beaven's name was not mentioned in the conversation. Ald. Munn and Robertson were present.

H. A. SUTHERLAND,
Caretaker of Old Men's Home.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor,—About a year ago there arose a great agitation on the school question, the primary cause being through a letter appearing in the Times signed by "A Parent" demanding new grade of ward schools and the moderation of compulsory home lessons, both of which have come to pass. This year the general public is powerless, to even drop a quiet note against the celebrated trio, Hayward, Saunders and Lovell, not on account of the error in the school act, but because the wrong trustees were in for two years. Those who have followed the doings of the school board last year, must admit that the system of electing school trustees who have polled the largest number of votes for two years is decidedly wrong, especially the trio, who had the supreme and unblushing audacity of overruling the paid expert and the popular conscience by their transparent methods in awarding the school plans. The famous north ward petition, "that most extraordinary document," which was filed and resurrected several times, yet acted upon, should certainly have urged the abolition of that system among its just demands. It was the cherished dream of a number of ratepaying wives, mothers and grandmothers, and without much warning or bluster to have emphasized at the coming election the repudiation of the trio, and with their feminine votes, to have had the pleasure of smothering them deeper than ever under an avalanche of public condemnation, but for that foolish system. What object is there electing trustees or aldermen for two years, when there is always one or more of the old board elected again. They may not fill the bill, and it certainly gives unsuitable officials a chance to defy the public, by whom they are put there to serve. By the end of two years their misdeeds may be forgotten or they may be looked upon as martyrs, and so be on top of the avalanche. Every act of the school board should be controlled by a spirit of true manliness and uprightness of character, for they are the makers of the rules for the government of our children, consequently they should be above suspicion. All admitted the manliness of Yates and Marchant and are glad they go in again by acclamation, positively showing the public is satisfied with the stand they took at the time of the award. About Mr. Bishop there is not much to say, he not being in until after the award but according to the stand he has taken while in, had he been there, I should say that instead of a trio, it would have been a quartette, but to fight one would be to fight the rest.

DISFRANCHISED.

The Aberdeens.

Lord Aberdeen, however, had hardly landed upon Canadian shores before it became evident that he was much more than a mere Governor-General. He was a living man with wide catholic sympathies, who recognized that while it was necessary to abide strictly within the constitutional limits in all political questions, in non-political questions, which after all occupy three-fourths of human interest, he was in a position which placed upon him and his family the obligation of exercising all the influence which any highly placed and cultured citizen is bound to exercise. There is no doubt but that Lord Aberdeen will find ample opportunity of proving himself a servant in deed as well as in name. There is plenty to be done in Canada, and few men are so capable of doing it as is Lord Aberdeen. Traditionally and personally a Protestant, he has always cultivated the most friendly terms with Catholics, and one of the first and most significent of his actions in the Dominion of Canada was to overcome by a little kindly diplomacy the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the friendly meeting of the Governor-General and the Cardinal of Quebec. It may pass the wit of man to invent any way by which the French Canadian and the Orange Protestant can be prevailed upon to recognize that each are brothers in Christ as well as subjects of the Queen. If it could be done the Aberdeens are the people to do it.

Lady Aberden possesses immense activity and energy, together with capacity to do things and get them done. Her first training in the way of organization was the establishment of the Onward and Upward Society, an association which began on a small scale among the domestics and poor people on the estate in Aberdeenshire, and which has spread until they have about 9,000 members throughout the world. In connection with this Lady Aberdeen edits a monthly review under the title of Onward and Upward. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing upon this association in the Outlook, says that it is a combination of the Y. W. C. A., Working Girls' Club and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Association. Another work with which her name is even more prominently associated is the Irish Industries Association, which was brought more conspicuously before the American public by Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, with its reproduction of Blarney Castle, which stood at the entrance of the Midway Plaisance in Jackson Park. It is difficult to estimate the stimulating influence of this association in promoting the development of the domestic industries of Ireland and in calling attention to and advertising the existence of Irish manufactures, which are quite worthy to take equal rank with any other nation in the world. Much of the Irish lace and other displays took a high place among the exhibits at the World's Fair, winning forty-seven medals. Thanks largely to the business capacity, untiring industry and constant vigilance of Mrs. White, the Irish village at Chicago, with over one hundred inmates, was a great success from every point of view, as an object lesson of what the Irish could do. It was a realistic production of the actual conditions of life in the old country, which made a very handsome profit for the extension of the work of the association.

Emotion and the Senses.

Sir William Dalby, consulting aural surgeon to St. George's hospital, has been noting down some "strange incidents in practice," that is to say, certain cases within his own experience as a medical practitioner—which he confesses himself unable to account for by any course of cause and effect with which the profession can be said to be at all accurately familiar. The most curious have reference to effects of emotions on the various senses.

One is that of a lady who was standing before her toilet table and looking through an open door into her husband's dressing room, where she saw in a mirror the reflection of her husband in the act of cutting his throat. From that moment she was absolutely deaf.

A similar sudden and complete loss of hearing happened some years later to a lady confronted with her husband's dead body at the time when she believed him to be quite well and when she was going to meet him after a long absence.

On various occasions Sir William Dalby has noted the remarkable effects produced upon the hearing by emotional influences, not only by great mental shocks, but by mental strains. He has known not only sudden grief but also overwhelming joy instantly to make a person quite deaf. Sir William Dalby has known the sense of smell to be lost by very strong emotional influences, and with this the sense of taste.

A remarkable instance of loss of a faculty is that of a brother physician, who in boyhood found himself suddenly deprived of the power of speech. He was a man of robust appearance. His hearing was perfect, and he could understand all that was said, but his replies were always communicated by pencil and paper. One day this physician announced that the power of speech had returned as suddenly as it had originally left him. He added that he was entirely unable to ascribe the recovery to any cause, and Sir William Dalby confesses that his experience does not enable him to offer any explanation.—St. James's Gazette.

Ladies' All Wool Underwear 50c.
At Russell & McDonald's.

The cholera in Russia is less virulent. The offical statistics shows that from May to September, 1893, there were throughout the empire 493,643 cases of the disease and 215,157 deaths, and from January to November, 1893, 76,167 cases and 30,284 deaths.

Without Doubt

London Hospital Cough Cure is THE remedy for Coughs and Colds.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—New plush mantel borderings at Weiler Bros., very pretty colors.

—Some new wall papers already received by Weiler Bros. are exceedingly fine.

—On Monday evening the children of St. John's church will enjoy their annual Christmas treat.

—A concert in aid of the St. Saviour's Sunday school is to be held to-morrow evening in Fairall's Hall.

—Just arrived, another consignment of the celebrated Regna cloth, for curtains and covering, at Weiler Bros.

—Account books, copying books and presses, offices supplies at the regular reduced prices at Johnston's book store.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Mrs. C. Elliott has opened the London Lodging House after thorough renovation and now offers for rent rooms single or in suite at reasonable rates by the day or week.

—In the Centennial Methodist church the week of prayer will be observed this evening by Rev. J. E. Coombes, to-morrow evening by Rev. Dr. Campbell and on Thursday evening by the Rev. E. Robson.

—A committee meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club was held last night. Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock another meeting will be held to decide whether a ball is to be given in connection with the club.

—Half-yearly meeting of the Young People's Union of Emmanuel Baptist church last night. Officers elected: G. F. Waites, president; Miss McDermid, vice-president; P. Dunkerley, secretary; A. E. Westcott, treasurer.

—The Mercantile Association met last night but had no quorum and adjourned. The question of the alleged interference of wholesalers with retail trade was the subject to have been discussed. The committee appointed to deal with the matter will report at the next meeting.

—The programme for this evening's musicale in St. James Hall, follows: Trio, Mrs. Jay, Miss Bowden and Mr. Russell; song, Mrs. McKenzie; comic song, Mr. Foulkes; song, Mr. Scaife; piano solo, Miss E. Wilson; song, Mrs. George Jay; song, Mr. Booth; song, Miss Christie; recitation, Mr. Scaife; song, Miss Arrowsmith; banjo selection, Dr. Wade and others; and song, H. Robertson.

—Several changes have been made in the London office of the Bank of British Columbia on account of the death of the late general manager, S. C. Alexander has been appointed secretary and manager of the London office; Adam Stodart, secretary; George Pickett, accountant. Mr. Alexander was for some time connected with the Victoria office and later was accountant at San Francisco.

—The Guild Society of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, held their weekly meeting last night and were entertained with a choice programme. Rev. W. W. Barber, the pastor, and Miss Harris, the organist, were each presented with an address. Accompanying the address to the pastor was a handsome writing desk and dressing case, and the present to Miss Harris took the shape of a purse containing $50.

—Present indications are that F. Victor Austin's subscription concert in Foresters' Hall, on the 16th instant, will bring out the most fashionable audience seen in Victoria for many seasons. Mr. Evan Thomas, of Vancouver, is to be heard in a number of operatic airs, and will also sing the best known basso songs of the day. His training with the Carl Rosa opera company will be noticed in the finished manner of his singing.

—The new officers of Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening as follows: W. M. Dean, N. G.; John Day, V. G.; F. Davey, R. P. S.; Bro. Schaper, warden; F. Carne, conductor; Bro. Day, R. S. C.; Bro. Sharp, L. S. S.; B. C. Ross, R. S. N. G.; Bro. McKeown, L. S. N. G.; Bro. Stewart, I. G.; Bro. W. Huxtable, O. G.; Bro. Stadthagen, chaplain. Bros. W. Huxtable, C. Ross and Day, delegates to grand lodge to be held in Westminster next month.

—The Ministerial Association met at the home of John Lang yesterday at 2 p.m. There was a full representation of members. Rev. H. McKay of Round Lake Indian mission was welcomed and appointed corresponding member of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, Rev. E. Robson; secretary-treasurer, Rev. P. H. McEwen. A hearty letter of goodwill and commendation was unanimously voted to Rev. J. E. Coombes, who is soon to leave the city to engage in evangelistic work. Hospital and jail work were considered and committees appointed to make arrangements.

—The board of directors of Jubilee Hospital will meet this evening.

—Sunset lodge, K. of P., meets tonight, and will do degree work.

—In the police court Billy Harris, Nootka Indian, was fined $5 for being drunk.

—A district meeting of the Loyal Orange lodges is being held at Saanich today.

—The candidates for mayor and aldermen will address the ratepayers of Victoria West this evening.

—John Pawson and Dr. T. L. Davies are spoken of as government candidates for the legislature in Nanaimo city.

—Carl Vandal has arrived from San Francisco to take charge of the violin department of the Conservatory of Music.

—Rev. C. M. Tate organized a mission among the Nitinat Indians which has been taken charge of by Rev. W. J. Stone.

—The city hall is being made ready for the elections. Carpenters are at work erecting stalls and the ballot boxes are being prepared.

—The First Presbyterian church Young People's Literary Association held a very interesting meeting last night. A good musical programme was presented.

—Eight Chinese were summoned in the police court this morning to answer to the charge of peddling without a license. All the cases were remanded until Wednesday.

—Mrs. C. Elliott has opened the London Lodging House after thorough renovation and now offers for rent rooms single or in suite at reasonable rates by the day or week.

—John Freita and Joe Miller were apprehended by the police last night. They are suspected of some recent robberies. The police are busy securing evidence against them.

—Messrs. Stadthagen & Garland, grocers, at 165 1-2 Douglas street, second house from Chatham street, have advertised their groceries one-third less than the price other grocers charge for their goods.

—It is denied (unofficially) that the C. P. R. has made any move toward securing wharf room beyond the present outer wharves as has been rumored for several days past. It is said there have been no C. P. R officials here during the last three months who could attend to such matters.

—A meeting of the council of the B. C. Board of Trade, at which business of importance will be dealt with, will be held on Thursday morning. Among the matters to be taken up are: Draft of proposed fishery regulations, life-saving station on southwest coast of Vancouver Island and trade with the Yukon.

—The steamship City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco to-day. The cabin passengers from Victoria were: Miss E. Howe, Mrs. P. Sabiston, Mrs. J. D. Gordon and son, Mrs. L. F. Sufferin, H. McKay and wife, T. A. Cairn, G. B. Charpema, Thomas Smith, W. G. Agnew, P. Mills, Miss L. Alton, S. Aspland, wife and daughter; J. J. Brown, Mrs. H. A. Howell, Mrs. E. Robbins, H. Barr, R. Meadow, J. H. Grant, Miss O. Evans and Miss R. Clifton.

—"Shadows of a Great City" will be played at the Theatre Royal to-night for the last time. The parts are peculiarly adapted to the members of the company. The performance is a finished one in every respect. It is well staged and the scenery is good. The house is well heated and during the cold weather is made very comfortable. The play "Jack o' Diamonds" will be given for the first time to-morrow night.

—The Daniel Sully company played before a fair audience last night in the opera house. "Con Conroy the Congressman," the play, is a representation of a prosperous Irish-American who overlooks the youthful errors of a son and son-in-law, comes to their relief when financially embarrassed, receives promises of future good behavior, and gives the paternal benediction. Dan Sully in the title role is seen to advantage. The Congressman is not so taking as the older production of the company, the "Corner Grocery," which is to be produced to-night, and in which the company will doubtless be seen to better advantage.

Victoria Consulship.

A dispatch from Washington says:—"The Victoria consulship is one of the most important diplomatic positions that remains to be filled by the state department, or rather by the president himself, for it is well known here that no appointment of any moment in that or any other department is made this term except by the advice and consent of Mr. Cleveland. Politicians are learning this fact, and the White House is daily besieged by place hunters by a pertinacity that is likely to make Private Secretary Thurber prematurely bald. There are quite a number of applicants for the $2,500 berth at Victoria, with its thousand or more dollars in annual fees. Two reasons are given at the state department as being in the way of the ultimate success of the applicants from the state of Washington. First, it is not desirable, according to the views of Mr. Cleveland, to appoint men to consulates from adjacent territory, for fear they might have certain business interests or prejudices which would be detrimental to the faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties as government servants. Second, the state of Washington has already had its quota in the consular list, and unless it be some minor place need expect nothing more.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

THE AINOKO GOES FREE.

Hon Justice Crease Decides in Favor of the Accused Sealer.

In the case of the Queen v. the Ainoko, Mr. Justice Crease to-day delivered an elaborate judgment, which went fully into the circumstances connected with the seizure of the vessel within the prohibited zone in Behring sea. The trial took place only a few days ago, and so great was the interest taken that within the past few days telegrams have been received from the Imperial government asking to be informed at the earliest possible moment of the result of the trial. The Ainoko, owned by Captain Grant of Victoria, was seized on the 22nd of July last by the Russian cruiser Yakout about sixteen miles from Copper islands, being a point within the prohibited zone as defined by the agreement entered into last spring between her majesty's government and the Russian government. She was searched and ordered to Yokohama in order to report to the British consul there, but instead of obeying these orders the schooner came to Victoria.

The evidence showed that on July 17th, the master of the schooner, Captain Heater, took observations with the sextant, and thus ascertained the position to be about ninety miles south of Copper island. During the five days following the master was unable to take observations owing to the heavy, foggy weather. There were strong winds with a high sea running, and it appears that these carried the vessel within the prohibited zone. Moreover south of Copper island is a strong current, which flows in a northeasterly direction, and this may have assisted in carrying the vessel still further into forbidden waters. The master knew nothing of this current, having received his first information concerning it from the master of the Russian gunboat. At all events on the 21st the fog somewhat lifted, and the captain could see the land and then knew for the first time that he was within the zone. He at once wore ship and made all possible speed to get outside of the limit, but was soon afterwards seized.

The fact that the schooner was found where she was, fully manned and equipped, placed the presumption of law that she was there illegally for the purpose of sealing against her and it was therefore incumbent on the master to show that he was there ignorantly or through stress of weather or any other cause beyond his control. His lordship, on reviewing the evidence, held that it was clear, 1st, that the captain had no idea that he was within the prohibited zone until he espied land on the 22nd; 2nd, that the moment he made this discovery he at once wore ship with the intention of getting to a place of safety and that he was honestly carrying out his intention when the schooner was seized, and 3rd, that he was not actually sealing or attempting to seal between the 18th and the date of seizure.

The defendant admitted that he had attempted to catch seals on the 18th and this made the presumption of law against him. But his lordship held that it was clear from the observations taken by the captain on the 17th that he supposed he was still outside the zone, and if he was actually within the zone it could be regarded only as the mistake of a man honestly doing what he believed to be right. The presumption of law against him must therefore be discharged. The evidence also showed that the schooner was carrying lights as by law required, although the Russian protocol says that she carried none. The fact that she had lights was sufficient to prove that she was not taking advantage of the darkness to screen her from observation. The master's reason for not going to Yokohama was satisfactory. It was that the Indians who comprised 15 out of a crew of 19 forced him to change his course and come to Victoria direct.

In conclusion his lordship stated that he was satisfied of the defendant's good faith, that the master was not acting in contravention of the act but was laboring under a bona fide mistake as to his real position. He would, therefore, pronounce in favor of the ship and dismiss the action.

C. E. Pooley, Q. C., for the crown and H. Dallas Helmcken for the owner of the schooner.

Political Organization.

The first move towards organizing for the coming provincial election was made last evening by the supporters of the government. A meeting was held in Adelphi hall, Captain John Irving being elected chairman and H. D. Helmcken secretary. Hon. Theodore Davie, premier, stated that the meeting had been called to form a provincial association to assist the present government. Captain John Irving spoke briefly, praising the government for the work they had done in the past and expressing the opinion that they would do more good in the future. A committee consisting of all present at the meeting was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. It is understood the government has already decided upon their candidates to contest this city. They are said to be Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. J. H. Turner and Captain Irving. The other candidate is not known.

PERSONAL.

F J Bailey of Port Townsend, is in the City.

Thos. Kitchen came down from Nanaimo to day.

Rev. R J Roberts, Chemainus is at the Oriental.

Chas Bexsmith, came down from Stevenston yesterday.

T. A. Cale, assistant postmaster left for California this morning.

Dr. Pareger of Nanaimo returned this morning from California.

Geo. H Francis, San Francisco, and R S Lindley Nanaimo are at the Victoria.

T Aspland, Mrs. Aspland, and Miss Aspland, left for San Francisco on the Puebla to day.

Mayor Haslam and wife of Nanimo were at the Driard yesterday. Mrs. Haslam left for California.

H B Rogers of the P O Department, registered at the Windsor, Denver, Col. on December 30th.

J D Gordon and wife, Kamloops, registered at the Oriental yesterday. Mrs. Gordon left for California this morning.

W Brown, general freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R., Vancouver, and C W Edlington, passenger agent at New York, for the same line, are at the Driard.

All Wool Hose 10c. Pair.
At Russell & McDonald's.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley &

Marine.

Steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, leaves this evening for the north.

The following sealing schooners cleared yesterday: Triumph, Capt. C. N. Cox, 7 whites and 30 Indians; Otto, Capt. J. McLeod, 24 whites; E. B. Marvin, Capt. C. E. Harris, 24 whites; Sapphire, Capt. W. Cox, 8 whites and 27 Indians; Annie E. Paint, Capt. R. Bissett, 26 whites.

The steamship Tacoma sailed for the Sound at 1:30 this afternoon. She finished discharging cargo this morning. Despite all the buffeting which the steamer received not the slightest damage was done her cargo. The steamship had all the cargo she could carry; two of her coal bunkers had to be cleared at Yokohama to make room for freight. The Tacoma will sail on the return trip on Jan. 17.

The sealing schooner Willard Ainsworth will leave the harbor this morning on her long and tedious cruise on the Japan coast to start on a nine months' slaughter of seals, says Monday's P.I. The vessel is owned by Capt. E. Crockett, A. O. Decker, A. F. Abbott and E. N. Abbott, all of Seattle, and is considered one of the best sealers flying the American flag. She is practically a new boat, this being her third cruise, and is seventy-two feet long over all, seven feet depth of hold, eighteen feet beam, carries, 1,100 yards of canvas and has a capacity of 400 tons. Capt. Crockett says that he will either overtake the fleet which left here during the holidays for the Bonin islands, or run his schooner under the water.

Astounding Bargains
In dry goods at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Feigning Insanity.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Jennie Shattock, who shot and killed Henry S. Poole yesterday, was this morning in a hysterical condition and unable to appear in court. She is inclined to be violent, and it was found necessary to strap her to prevent her from doing violence to herself. The police say the woman is perfectly conscious and understands where she is and the charge against her, but she is attempting to feign insanity.

Regular Annual Dry Goods Sale
Now on at Russell & McDonald's.

The Long and Short of it is that S. Davis & Sons' Cigars have no equal.

S. Davis & Sons' Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A Morris' Cigar Store."

Our Policy for 1894.

We're bound to please,
Just take your ease
On that Score

We'll make to all,
Both great and small
The Same Price

We'll treat you well,
So you will tell
Your Neighbor

We'll aim to keep,
Top of the heap
In Our Line

Our good will be,
The best you'll see
Anywhere

Are You With Us?

Cameron,
The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson St.

C. P. N. Co., Ld., Steamer
MAUDE
Roberts, Master,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Naas and Way Ports
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th,
At 7 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
jan 3-td JNO. IRVING, Manager.

STADTHAGEN & GARLAND,
The Cheapest Grocers in Victoria,
165½ DOUGLAS STREET, SECOND HOUSE FROM CHATHAM STREET.

** Flour	$1 25	Clams, 1 tin	$0 35
New Raisins, 3 lbs for	25	Roast Beef, 1 tin	25
New Currants, 3 lbs. for	25	Lunch Tongue, 1 tin	20
Mixed Peels, 1 lb for	30	Table Fruit, 1 tin	10
Brackman & Ker's Rolled Oats, sack	35	Candles, 2 for	5
Tea, 1 lb, for	25	Brooms, best, 1 for	20
Coffee, Java, 1 lb for	25	Pratt's Coal Oil, 1 can for	1 55
Reindeer Condensed Milk, 1 can	15	Bacon, 1 lb, for	15
New Salmon, 1 tin	10	Ham, 1 lb. for	18
Sardines, large tin	10	Cheese, best, 2 lbs. for	35
Baking Powder, every "day" fresh, 1 lb.	25	Peartine	15
Blue Point Oysters	20	Spices	10
		Capot Capers	15

WE BUY ONLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS FROM THE FOLLOWING FIRMS: R. P. RITHET & Co., THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, J. H TODD & SON.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY
Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.
J. W. CREIGHTON,
No. 86 Government Street.

. . . 1894 . . .
WEILER BROS.
Wish their many friends and patrons a prosperous New Year.

NOTE—The New Goods will soon be arriving for the spring trade and the stock when completed will be the finest we have ever had in our establishment.

Watch the advertisements during the next few weeks.

The World's Record
Now held at 88 Government street where the $25 Suits are made in 24 hours' notice, and Pants made in 6 hours.
The Goods are not Given Away
But these prices cannot be approached in the East or B. C.
D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS
HAVE IT REPAIRED BY
... McLENNAN & McFEELY ...
Corner Government & Johnson Streets.
TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO
Established 1873.
— BANKERS —
VICTORIA, B. C.
Deposits received on liberal rates of interest
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and **Letters of Credit** issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.
— AGENTS FOR —
WELLS, FARGO & COMPY.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. R. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.
PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers
Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organised. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.
In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.
— OFFICES —
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON B.C.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A ROTHSCHILD MUSEUM.

An Interesting Collection of Curiosities and Specimens.

Among the many hundreds of persons who daily rush through Tring station in the Northwestern expresses, not many give a thought to the quiet little town that lies at the foot of the Chilterns, a couple of miles away. Indeed, until the other day, the town had little to distinguish it from any other community of like size in southern Midlands, though it has a name, and something of the nature of a history, reaching back to Saxon times. But of late an event has happened which has given to Tring no little celebrity among a limited but important class all over the world; the completion and the opening of Mr. Walter Rothschild's Zoological Museum.

Lord Rothschild's son has been from his early boyhood an eager student of birds and insects, and has employed his great opportunities to form collections of specimens in every likely corner of the globe. European specimens he has taken for himself, while various explorers have sought out for him whatever kind of bird or beast or butterfly has been found amid the snows of Siberia, the infinitely varied Pacific islands, and the forests of Ecuador. Long ago the collections so made had outgrown the accommodation that could be provided for them in a private house; to find space for them it was necessary to build a museum. This Mr. Rothschild did, and the building, a plain structure of red brick admirably adapted to its purpose, was formally opened to the public a little more than a year ago; since which time, on the four days a week that it is open, it has been visited by about 30,000 persons. It may be well to state, in order to remove misunderstandings which have already given a good deal of trouble to the curator, that the museum is wholly and entirely zoological; that it is not miscellaneous or antiquarian; and that contributions of old oak chests, sedan chairs, ancient embroidered waistcoats, and the like are not invited.

The museum is divided into two departments, the public galleries and the students' department. The first contains at present a mounted typical collection of all orders, as follows:—About 950 stuffed mammals, 3600 stuffed birds, about 200 reptiles, stuffed and in spirit; about 300 fishes, stuffed and in spirit; about 1500 insects of the most typical and representative forms, mounted; and about 1500 shells, corals, sponges, and lower animals. Of course these numbers, though large, are as nothing in comparison with the variety of species existing in nature, and the problem before Mr. Rothschild in arranging this public part of the museum was a problem of selection. His solution has been to give a nearly complete collection of the birds and animals of the British Isles, and as regards the rest of the world, examples of the most interesting and sometimes of the rarest species, whether actually existing or recently or long extinct.

In the British department, not the least valuable part is a cabinet of glazed drawers, accessible to every visitor, and containing a nearly complete collection of British butterflies and moths. Among the mammals we may notice the largest gorilla known—all that remains of poor Sally, the chimpanzee—or, more correctly, the koolo-kamba—so well known a few years ago to every visitor to the Zoological Gardens; and various other anthropoid apes, both of the African varieties, which are black, and of Borneo varieties, which are reddish brown. Borneo also sends a whole shelf-full of the curious tupaia, or insect eating animals which belong to the shrew tribe, but which, more or less, resemble squirrels in appearance—many of them very great rarities, since Borneo has been comparatively little explored. Close by is one of the most interesting objects in the museum, the only specimen possessed by any museum of the ursus Behringanus, the gigantic bear which was found on Behring Island by Stellar, and there exterminated and eaten by his shipwrecked crew, and which has lately been rediscovered in the northern parts of Kamtchatka. Unfortunately the Tring museum possesses only the head of a gigantic boar killed in the same place, but they are sufficient to support the hunter's description of them, which says that the bear when he stands erect is 12 feet high, and that the boar is at least double the size of the German or the Indian animal. Why creatures like these and like a huge Siberian owl should grow to such a size in the intense cold of northern Asia is a mystery which we will leave to the zoologists to explain.

Another great rarity in the Tring museum is one of the four known examples of the now extinct quagga, the markings of which may be compared with those of the extremely scarce Grevy's zebra that was lately brought from Somaliland. Another is the specimen of the Alpine ibex, of which only one single herd survives, and which is entirely distinct from its cousins of Crete and the Spanish sierras. But more generally interesting than the mammals are the birds of all countries, from the condor and the lammergeier down to the titmouse and the wren. Except, however, in two departments the exhibited birds do not generally differ from those to be seen in other collections, nor has Mr. Rothschild attempted any of those representations of the bird among its surroundings which the late John Hancock carried out so successfully at Newcastle, and which form so striking a feature of the National History Museum in London. In the building at Tring the economy of space has been the first object, so that nothing of this sort could be tried. But, for completeness and wonderful variety, there is nowhere anything more remarkable than the collection of game birds made for Herr Lorenz, of St. Petersburg, by a hunter named Eck, and now at Tring; or than the still more recent acquisition, the humming birds from Bolivia and Ecuador found by Mr. Baron, a railway engineer, who has been six years in forming the collection. This marvellous new acquisition is not yet displayed to the public, but we may remark that it contains no fewer than 1500 specimens of 120 species; that all were actually stuffed on the spot by Mr. Baron in the attitudes in which he had observed the birds; and that it is singularly complete, the specimens ranging in size from little creatures less than half the size of a gold-crest up to the Patagona gigas, a true humming bird, though the size of the lark. To pass from the smallest to the largest members of the bird kingdom, we may mention that the museum contains the largest known bones of the Aepyornis with the egg, one of the most recent zoological discoveries in Madagascar, that home of strange species, actual and extinct.—London Times.

The Sicilian Rebellion.

Rome, Jan. 8.—A search of Deputy de Felice's house in Rome has resulted in the securing of several letters addressed from Paris, signed Cipriani, the socialist exile. The central socialist committee in Palermo has issued a defiant manifesto concerning the arrest of de Felice and other socialists. The Government has decided to apply exceptional measures at once. Premier Crispi has telegraphed orders that numerous communal councils will be dissolved at once and that the troops called out for service will start without delay for Sicily. A priest in Partenico has been decorated by the king for bravery in trying to quiet the mob. All the Sicilian officials have been warned that those failing to do their duty will be punished rigorously. Evidence has been found by the police in several cities that the German socialists, as well as the Frenchmen have spent money in Sicily to spread the propaganda of their cause. The army class of 1868 has been called out for service. Palermo is still quiet, despite the recurring rumors that the provincial revolutionists are gathering to attack the city. Many families in the city have been so alarmed at these unfounded rumors that they have stored provisions in their cellars and have hidden their small articles of high value.

German Politics.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The speech from the throne at the opening of the Landtag will point to the absolute harmony of Prussia's policy with that of the empire and her determination to carry out this policy despite all demagogical opposition. A sop will be thrown to the Conservatives in the form of a bill creating agricultural chambers, and the centre will be pacified by the revival of Count Zeidlitz's project for religious instruction in the primary schools. The expectation is, however, that the Landtag will not be amenable to any of the inducements and that the government may as well prepare for defeat.

The simultaneous sitting of the Reichstag and the Landtag is likely to cause occasional difficulties. There are 88 imperial deputies who sit also in the Landtag. Of this number 39 are Clericals, 16 National Liberals and 14 Conservatives.

SEVEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

The Experience of a Hamilton Man—Neuralgia Made His Life Miserable—How He Found Relief.

A member of the staff of the Canadian Evangelist in conversation recently with Mr. Robert Hetherington, Hamilton, found him very outspoken in his admissions as to the benefit he had derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and anxious that their good qualities should be made widely known.

Mr. Hetherington was a severe sufferer from neuralgia for about seven years. It bothered him very much in the head, arms and legs, and the pain was often so excessive and the soreness so great that he could scarcely walk. He tried many so-called remedies, but none of them were of any benefit to him. In August he determined to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. In about two weeks he found himself much relieved and found the pains disappearing, and after using Pink Pills for a few weeks longer every vestige of the pain disappeared, and he was as well as ever. He further remarked that he now felt like a new man. "Formerly," said he, "when I got up in the morning I was so tiff and tired that I could hardly walk, while now I get up feeling fresh and ready to go to work. I have not felt any of the pains since last September, and I wouldn't again suffer for one day the pains I formerly endured for the price of 20 boxes of the pills."

An eminent medical writer has truly said that "neuralgia is a cry from the nerves for better blood." If the blood is enriched and assisted to absorb oxygen by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the most obstinate case of neuralgia will speedily disappear. They are unrivalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations.

How William Cobbet Learnt Style.

William Cobbett, born apparently in 1762, was the son of a small farmer and grandson of an agricultural laborer. The house in which he was born is still to be seen near the railway station of the little town of Farnham. Arthur Young, according to Cobbett, says somewhere that Farnham is at the head of the finest stretch of land in England—speaking, of course, from an agricultural point of view. The chalk ranges of the Hog's Back run eastward from it to shelter the picturesque Surrey villages towards Godalming and Guildford. To the southward the chalk again forms the "hangers" amidst which nestles the country sacred to White of Selborne. Wide heaths spread southwards to the pine-crowned Cooksbury Hill and the quasi-Alpine summit of Hindhead. Near Cobbett's birthplace lay Waverley Abbey, with its ancient ruins and Moor Park, where Swift had once made a pet of Stella, and, in Farnham itself, the stately palace of the bishop of Winchester. There is no finer bit of English scenery; and in Cobbett's childhood the agricultural population had been passing through a period of marked prosperity. From them sprang the burly, beef-eating soldiery who held one Englishman to be equal to three Frenchmen (that was Cobbett's settled conviction) and the cudgel-playing, bull-baiting, beer-swilling peasantry, who accepted Squire Western and Parson Trulliber as essential parts of the order of Providence. Cobbett, brought up in poverty, but not in misery, remembered every detail of the old country with singular fondness. He remembered the sandhill down which he had rolled with his brothers and the big elm tree into which he had watched a wild cat; and he recurs enthusiastically to a day when the linnets were singing and bluebells flowering, the ploughboys whistling, and their horses' harness jingling near Waverley Abbey, when suddenly the hounds came up in full cry, and he, then 8 years old, joined for miles in the chase. Characteristically he refers to this as one of the perfectly happy moments of his life; also to another occasion, equally happy, when he heard of the suicide of Castlereagh. He was proud of his education in the "sweet air"; had he been brought up like a milksop, with a nurserymaid at his heels, he would have been as great a fool as the idiots turned out from those dens of dunces called colleges and universities. Cobbett, however, had learned his letters, and to some purpose. When he was 11 years old some one told him of the king's garden at Kew, still finer than the bishop's garden at Farnham. He started at once with thirteen halfpence in his pocket. Passing through Richmond he saw in a shop window 'Swift's "Tale of a Tub," price threepence. He had already spent threepence on bread and cheese, but decided to devote threepence more to literature instead of supper. He lay down under a haystack, read Swift till he fell asleep, and learnt a lesson of style which was to last him for life. Next morning Cobbett was engaged by a good-natured gardener at at Kew; but he soon gave this up, and after some further adventures found himself when just of age a recruit in a regiment at Chatham. The British soldier of these days had his virtues, as Frenchmen and Americans found out; but was not remarkable for sobriety or literary taste. Cobbett, however, was an exception. He taught himself grammar while a private on sixpence a day. The edge of his berth was his seat; his knapsack his bookcase; a bit of board his desk; he had to wait for light till he could take his turn at the fire place; half a score of thoughtless soldiers were laughing and brawling around him. He was so poor that when by great shifts he had saved a halfpenny to buy a red herring and lost it by accident, he cried like a child. Cobbett soon became a model soldier; his stalwart frame probably recommended him as well as his industry and sobriety; and he was soon not only a sergeant but especially trusted with all the regimental accounts, and even with the conduct of a survey in Canada.—Mr. Leslie Stephen in the New Review.

Asthma Sufferers

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

Carved Ivories.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries various sculptors in ivory were engaged in carving portions of tusks with classical and other subjects, which were afterwards mounted in silver or silver-gilt by some of the finest Augsburg and Nuremberg workers, and formed cases and tankards. In the eighteenth century various carvings in ivory were made, chiefly in statuettes and small plaques, but none attain to the excellence of the earlier carvings. In modern times the ivory carvings of India have become noted for their minute and delicate work.

In China and Japan ivory has been carved, the ivory balls enclosed inside one another being specially noted. Many theories have been formed as to how these balls have been cut; perhaps a probable one is that a ball of ivory was taken, around the upper and lower ends of which four small holes were carved out, gradually diminishing in size toward the centre until the axis of the one hole met the axis of the other or lower one at right angles in the centre of the ball; and that then small tools were inserted, and a thin layer of ivory, forming a part of a circle from one hole to its lower and corresponding one, was cut and loosened from the whole mass. So, gradually cutting from one hole to the next one, a compete inner circle was eventually loosened, the circles themselves afterwards being cut into the required pattern.—Chambers' Journal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you!

The virtues of the two staple articles of food,

Beef and Wheat,

combined with the standard tonic

Hypophosphites.

If anything can tone up and strengthen, it is

STAMINAL.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by the Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. AYYAMS - - Manager

It is not Sawdust

We use in making **INDURATED FIBRE WARE**. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. **INDURATED FIBRE WARE** imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 6.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.
	Ar. 2.00 P.M.	Ar. 3.30 P.M.		WELLINGTON				
	2.04	3.34	2	NORTHFIELD				
	2.14	3.44	4	OLD WELLINGTON				
	2.18	3.48	5	CHASE RIVER				
	2.20	3.50	6	SOUTH WELLINGTON				
	2.24	3.54	7	EXTENSION				
	2.30	4.00	9	EAGLE WING				
	2.36	4.06	11	NANAIMO RIVER				
	2.41	4.11	13	BRECHIN				
	2.46	4.16	15	DIODATI				
	2.51	4.21	17	HAslam				
	2.55	4.25	19	CEDAR HILL				
	3.00	4.30	21	CHASE RIVER				
	3.05	4.35	23	NANAIMO				
	Lv. 3.10 P.M.	Lv. 4.40 P.M.		NANAIMO				
				NANAIMO		Lv. 8.00 A.M.	Lv. 10.00 A.M.	
			2	WEST SHORE		7.54	9.54	
			4	CEDAR		7.48	9.48	
			6	YELLOW POINT		7.44	9.44	
			8	HENGLISH		7.38	9.38	
			10	GORDON RIVER		7.34	9.34	
			12	PARKSVILLE		7.28	9.28	
			14	QUALICUM		7.24	9.24	
			16	WOODPECKER		7.18	9.18	
			18	CAMPBELL'S		7.14	9.14	
			20	BROWN'S		7.08	9.08	
			22	COMOX		7.04	9.04	
			24	SANDWICH		6.58	8.58	
			26	UNION BAY		6.54	8.54	
			28	CUMBERLAND		6.48	8.48	
			29	KOENIGSVILLE		6.44	8.44	
				Ar. 5.00 P.M.		Ar. 6.00 P.M.	Ar. 8.00 A.M.	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Walla Walla - - Jan. 14

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of India sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama January 8th.

R. M. S. Warrimoo for Australian ports via Honolulu January 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria ..... Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma ..... Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul ..... Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria ..... Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma ..... April 4th
Steamship Mogul ..... April 25th
Steamship Victoria ..... May 16th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

QUICK TIME ! ! !

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1105 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday, 1 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 1 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 1 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 1 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria at Store street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, January 20th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa....Thursday, 11th Jan., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. CONRON, Agent, North Sussex, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

ONE BUSY HOUR.

City Council's Short Meeting—Much Business Transacted.

At the regular meeting of the city council yesterday evening Ald. McKillican, Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Baker, Henderson and Robertson were present. Mayor Beaven presided.

The report of the finance committee advising the payment of several small bills was favorably received.

A communication from the British Columbia Benevolent Society recommending Timothy Connon to the charity of the city was referred to the aged and infirm committee.

A communication from W. Beaumont requesting the city to establish electric lights along the Cadboro Bay road in the vicinity of the Jubilee hospital was referred to the electric light committee.

A letter from the secretary of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs requesting that the city be duly represented at the coming convention of the association at San Francisco, was tabled upon the motion of Ald. McKillican. Ald. Bragg suggested that the matter be considered by the new council.

Upon the motion of Ald. Baker a communication from C. Smith complaining of the condition of Scarborough street near the Gorge road was referred to the street committee and the engineer.

The sewerage committee reported favorably for the extension of the sewer on Menzies street, but refused to recognize the damage claim presented at the previous session, and reported the city not responsible.

Both reports were received.

The annual report of the building inspector, the city treasurer and the superintendent of the Home for the Aged and Infirm were received and ordered to be printed in the annual report of the city officials.

The report of the building inspector shows that 103 frame buildings and fifteen brick blocks have been erected in the city during 1893, while much improvement and repairing was done on buildings already constructed. The total expenditure for public and private buildings during 1893 was $503,900.

The surface drain at Spring Ridge, upon the recommendation of the sewerage committee, will be continued to the proposed distance southward at the cost of 78 cents a lineal foot.

The special committee appointed to deal with the removal of the powder magazine at Beacon Hill asked for and was granted further time to report. Ald. Belyea said that althoug the provisions of the militia act gave the Dominion government considerable license in the matter, he expected the committee would succeed in disposing of the magazine satisfactorily.

In moving the adoption of the report of the caretaker of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, Ald. Belyea expressed the opinion that the employment of the inmates of the home in maintaining and repairing the cemetery would save the city considerable expense.

Mayor Beaven concurred in this, and thought Beacon Hill park might to some extent be maintained in the same manner.

Several reports of committees that had been left on the table were filed.

Ald. McKillican stated that the work of placing new electric lights in various localities in the city is progressing as favorably as circumstances will allow.

The council adjourned at 9 p.m.

American News.

Col. Pennypacker, who was at the time chief of the staff of President Ezeta, of Salvador, ordered a quantity of ammunition from a local gun firm of this city with instructions to consign them to the Occidental Bank of the city of Salvador. The goods were sent, but in the meantime Pennypacker had quarreled with Ezeta and had to flee from Salvador. When the consignment arrived at its destination Ezeta seized the goods, and although repeated requests have been made for payment for the same, some $12,000, Ezeta up to the present time refused to settle up. The United States consul has been appealed to without avail, and now the authorities at Washington will be asked to take action.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The British ship Yarkand, according to advices received at the Merchants' Exchange, has reached Calcutta from Port Blakely, with a cargo of lumber, after a voyage of long duration. She left Port Blakely on August 1. She was such a long time on the voyage that fears were entertained for her safety. Ten per cent. re-insurance was offered and accepted. Since the re-insurance was commenced nothing was heard of the ship until her safe arrival was reported.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—6:30 p.m.—The Music Hall at the World's Fair grounds is burning. At 7:45 the peristyle is entirely destroyed. The fire has reached the corner of the Music Hall, and the southeast corner of the manufacturers' building is burning. The fire has spread to the roof by flying embers. One fireman is reported killed.

The Casino music hall and peristyle have been destroyed and the roof of the manufacturers' building is on fire on the east and west side. The fire department is working inside the manufacturers' building. There is still a large number of exhibits in the big building.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The recent discussion in the British House of Commons concerning an international agreement for the removal of derelicts, especially from the established lanes of trans-Atlantic travel, has been followed by a communication from the British ambassador here, inquiring whether the Government of the United States has taken or will take any definite steps for the removal of these menaces to ocean trade and travel. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain stated that the subject matter of the British ambassador's letter has been referred to the Navy Department, where it properly belongs.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Harry Tarchell, the Englishman who has been enlisting men in this city for Rhodes' Brazilian company, has over 500 men on his roll. Julius C. Rhodes, who expects to command the battalion when it gets to Brazil, says that he now has two companies from Washington, one each from Baltimore, Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, and two of miscellaneous men from different parts of the country in all about 800 men. Rhodes informed the Philadelphians that when they got to Brazil they would be expected to fight, and any man showing the white feather will be shot. Rhodes said that he expected no trouble from the government about taking the men to Brazil, as none of them would be actually enlisted until they arrive in that country. Rhodes expects to sail with his men for Brazil on Wednesday.

General News.

London, Jan. 8.—Copies of the Weekly News, published in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, have been received in the last mail from the West African coast. The edition of December 9 contains a long article concerning the expedition, under Col Elisl, against the Sofas, in the district round Warina, where the fighting between the British and French forces took place. The writer of this article said: "Everybody is mystified as to the object of the present British expedition against the Sofas. It is said they were ordered to cross the Niger into the French sphere of influence. In case they did not obey they were to be driven out by a military force." A cabinet council will be convened on Tuesday to consider the reports of the battle at Warina.

London, Jan. 8.—There has been a heavy snow storm in Scotland and Ireland, traffic of all kinds has been delayed. A heavy gale prevails on the east coast of England. The Thames is frozen over at Teddington. In north Germany the weather is twenty degrees below freezing point. The severe cold continues throughout Great Britain. The temperature in many places is the lowest ever known. Though the thermometer registers 5 to 10 above zero, the suffering is as great as with 20 below in the United States. The people are entirely unprepared for it, and the suffering among the poor is intense. Many deaths from exposure have occurred. Outdoor work is entirely suspended. The gale in the Channel has somewhat abated, and mail boats have resumed their trips. Tidal streams are frozen solid. A heavy snowstorm prevails. Reports from Spain say that the most intense cold prevails there. At Zorita the temperature was 10 above. At Buyos several people have been frozen to death. Snow is still falling and the cold increasing. The same condition prevails in Russia. At Moscow the temperature is 26 below zero; at Nijni Novgorod, it is 34 below; at Kharkoff, 23 below.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The police of this city have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of H. Hart, an American, who is said to belong to Buckley, Wash. The notice of the reward states that Hart, in company with his wife, has been in several parts of Germany. Hart was formerly president of the State bank of Buckley, Washington, and is waiting extradition in Baltimore on the charge of embezzling $30,000 of the funds of the bank of which he was president. He swindled persons in many parts of the United States, but it has not be known here that he had extended his operations to Germany, as is evident from the Berlin dispatch.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The correspondent of the United Press is authorized officially to deny the Vossische Zeitung's statement that Chancellor von Caprivi tendered his resignation on New Year's day owing to the difference between the Emperor and him as to the Government colonial policy. The statement is said to be utterly devoid of foundation in fact.

London, Jan. 8.—Alfred Monson, who was tried recently on the charge of having killed Lieut. Hambrough at Ardlamont, in Argyleshire, says he will soon publish a book explaining fully the mystery of the murder, and telling the truth about the disappearance of the man Scott, who was supposed to know all the facts relating to the shooting.

Brands Before the Public.

Only One That Gives Satisfaction.

LACTATED FOOD THE LEADER!

During the last five years considerable attention has been given to the preparation of foods for infants, and many brands have been placed before the public, each maker loudly proclaiming the great advantages of his particular production.

Many of these foods have been tested by physicians and mothers, and set aside as failures. To-day only a few artificial foods claim special attention, and it is but right that mothers should know just what to buy when it is necessary to resort to artificial feeding.

Strong and unimpeachable testimony from physicians and mothers clearly demonstrates the fact, that Lactated Food is the most reliable infant food now on the market. No other food in the world so nearly approaches pure breast milk as Lactated Food, and no other so well agrees with the weak infant stomach. Every particle of Lactated Food is pure and nutritious, and produces a rapid and natural growth in flesh, bone and muscle.

Have you tried this life-giving food, mother? If not, send your address at once to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, and you will receive a full sized package free, which you can test.

Fuel and Speed of Ships.

Although the Britannia in 1840 needed only 570 tons of coal to carry her across the Atlantic, and the Campania burns 2,900 tons yet the cargo space has grown from 224 tons to 1,620 tons, the passenger accommodation from 115 to 1,700, the indicated horse-power from 710 to 30,000 the pressure from 9 pounds per square inch to 165 pounds, and the coal consumption per indicated horse-power has fallen from 5.1 pounds to 1.5 pounds, the speed rising from 8.5 knots to 22. Theoretically one pound of coal ought to do the work it now needs one and half pounds to effect. There seem to be latent here at least a couple of knots more speed as practise draws nearer to the perfection of theory. But, perhaps, by the time those knots are won, we shall be discarding coal altogether in favor of petroleum, or crude, or refuse oils of some sort, just as we have come to use the latter as a supplementary fuel on our railways.

—Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its natural color.

J. Horner & Co.

ARGYLE HOUSE

BARGAINS

FOR JANUARY.

14 yds Canton Flannel for $1.
7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.
6 yds. White Flannel for $1.
14 yds. Flannelette for $1.
12 yds. Toweling for $1
15 yds. White Calico for $1.
Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.
Bed Comforts, 75c. each.
Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.
Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.
One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

J. Horner & Co.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, **only** that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
CHOCOLAT MENIER
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 25 MILLION POUNDS.
If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

This is a food you can depend on
Johnston's Fluid Beef.
You cannot get as much nourishment in as small a compass in any other form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
183 Government Street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

Dressmaker

Just arrived from San Francisco, with handsome line of Street and Evening Dresses. Orders taken at short notice. Prices reasonable. Clarence Hotel, Room 30 dec26-tf

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $15,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WATER front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-3m

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTOIRA, B. C.

NOTICE.

In re Estate of Munroe Miller.

A dividend (the 2nd) will be payable at the office, 77 Johnson street, on and after the 10th inst.

THOS. T. HULL,
Assignee.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WARRIMOO HERE.

Her Crew and Passengers Enjoyed Two Christmas Days at Sea.

The steamship Warrimoo, Captain Herbert Perry, of the Canadian-Australian line, arrived in port at nine o'clock last night. She was reported from the cape at 3.20, was around the Race at 7.30, and at nine was tied up.

The ship left Sydney on the 18th of December at 5.50 p.m., arriving at Suva, Fiji, on the morning of the 24th at 5.35. She sailed again at 10 a.m. the same day, and arrived at Honolulu on the 31st at 9 p.m., leaving again for Victoria on the following day at 1.05 p.m.

The weather was most pleasant except just after leaving Honolulu and just before reaching the coast. On January 5th in lat. 36.06, long. 141.9, the Italian bark Cattarina Acame, from Cardiff to San Francisco, was spoken. The officers, crew and passengers on this trip had a very novel experience. They crossed the line on December 25, and therefore had two Christmas days. Roast turkey and mince pies were enjoyed on both days. During the trip six bags of mail for this port got wet owing to a leak in the mail room.

The ship brought the following passengers: Basil Thomson, B. Patrick, F. W. Richmond, J. T. Bothwell, J. Graham, J. W. Gray, Mrs. Stillwell and family, C. Frost, J. D. Arnold, Mr. Keisel. The ship did not bring any fruit, and only 500 tons of general freight, made up as follows: 2,000 bags of rice, 300 bales of wool, 1,000 cases preserved meats, 30 boxes of butter, 300 bags of sugar, 20 cases arrowroot, 50 cases honey, 20 sacks cocoanuts, 200 packages general merchandise. A small amount of cargo was discharged here and at 4 o'clock this morning the ship proceeded to Vancouver.

B. Thompson, native land commissioner of Fiji, was among the passengers. He is on his way to England on a vacation. Mr. Thompson has had a varied experience in the South Seas, holding various posts in the diplomatic service, and being at one time prime minister for the king of Tonga. Said he:

"There is not much moving in the South Seas just at present. The land commissioners for Samoa have completed the work set before them. They had a hard task, for land grabbing was rampant, and claims were on file sufficiently large to cover all the islands and lap ten miles into the sea on every side. The prospects were then that the Samoans would get left; but the commissioners did their duty. We live a quiet life in Fiji. When the lotus enters the soul a torpor comes over one. Coolie labor has been the salvation of Fiji. It is unfortunate that the fruit shipped here from Fiji on the Arawa was spoiled, as it was experimental, and will have a bad effect on the shippers. They will enter the trade again at a more favorable season of the year. Our having two Christmas days reminds me that the 180th parallel cuts through Fiji, and there is a point where you can stand with one foot on Monday and the other on Tuesday. Confusion is avoided by making the time for Suva the time for all Fiji."

The steamship Miowera left Honolulu for San Francisco the same day the Warrimoo left. The Miowera, it is stated, will be repaired at San Francisco.

MAYOR QUENNELL.

Diamond City Nominations—Operetta of Maud Irving.

Nanaimo, Jan. 9.—The nominations for 1894 of mayor and council took place yesterday. E. Quennell was elected mayor by acclamation. In south ward there are four candidates; middle ward has six; north ward four. There are ten candidates for the three school trustee vacancies. After the nomination the mayor-elect and several of the aldermanic candidates made short speeches.

The operetta "Maud Irving," given by Miss Lawson's class in the opera house last evening was well attended, and the performers acquitted themselves admirably. Maggie Quennell, as Maud Irving, was good, her solo being rendered charmingly. The programme was very tastily arranged, the tableau being loudly applauded.

MOHUN VS. THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Justice Drake Dismisses the Action With Costs.

The case of Mohun v. the Corporation of Victoria was continued before Mr. Justice Drake without a jury. The evidence for the plaintiff was all taken before one o'clock, and the court then adjourned until two, when Mr. Taylor moved for a nonsuit. On hearing argument his lordship granted a nonsuit on the ground that according to the contract between the plaintiff and the corporation the former was to receive a monthly salary of $250 in lieu of the usual commission. This had been accepted by the plaintiff, and it was the only contract that existed between the parties. There was no responsibility on the part of the city to pay two and a half per cent. commission on $300,000; in fact the city could not make itself liable without first passing a by-law to cover a number of years. Suppose the city had failed to float its debentures, could it be contended that the corporation would still be obliged to pay the plaintiff his monthly salary? They could and probably would in any such event have dismissed him. Action therefore dismissed with costs.

Mr. Bodwell for the plaintiff and Messrs. Eberts & Taylor for the corporation.

A Gigantic Smuggling Ring.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Customs authorities here assisted by special treasury agents, have unearthed a gigantic smuggling ring, employing three vessels in its nefarious practices. George Winchman, a prominent candy dealer in this city, and Louis Greenwald, of Victoria, B.C., are in the county jail charged with smuggling 1500 pounds of opium and 13 Chinese ashore on the northern coast in September last. Their arrest was due to a confession made by a man named Miller, who was taken into custody on Monday night. Warrants have been issued for E. W. McLean, formerly custom house interpreter, and George Thomas, a photographer. Other warrants will be taken out during the next few days against prominent business men and officials connected with the customs service. An attempt was made last night to seize the sloop Emerald, one of the vessels which landed the contraband goods, but she escaped to sea although chased by revenue steamers. The ring has been operating here for years, and highly sensational disclosures are promised when the cases are brought to trial.

G. M. Thomas, wanted in connection with the smuggling of opium and Chinese from the sloop Emerald, gave himself up this morning. L. Greenwald, N. Wichman and Fred Miller (the others under arrest) and Thomas were held by the United States commissioners this morning in bail of $5000 each. E. W. McLean, customs inspector, who is also wanted in connection with this affair, has left the city and is supposed to be on his way to Victoria. The collector of the port and a number of customs officers, all fully armed, patrolled the bay all night on the tug Millie, watching for the Emerald. About 9:30 this morning she would found off Hunter's Point and confiscated. The sloop was deserted and dismantled and nothing of value was found aboard her.

LITERARY NOTES.

With the January number the Art Interchange begins its 32nd volume, and, judging by the present issue, will keep good its promise of surpassing all former efforts. Never in the past was this magazine so attractive in either picture or text. The color plates which accompany this number are of the finest quality, and represent A June Day by Hasbrouck, In Wild Rose Time by De Longpre, and A Columbine design by Toaspern. In addition there are two black and white supplements, containing numerous designs for painting and embroidery. The number is crowded with matter of timely interest and value and will be hailed with delight by all artists, amateurs, and all who desire to be well informed. Price 35 cents. The Art Interchange Co., New York.

The most timely article in the January number of the Review of Reviews, and it may perhaps be said without contradiction the most timely article in any of the magazines of the month, is upon relief for the unemployed in the American cities. It is from the pen of the editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, and presents from data furnished for the most part later than the middle of December the steps which have been taken in a number of American cities for the special relief of the unemployed in the present winter. It is gratifying to learn from this article that so much has been accomplished and that the intelligence as well as the charitable disposition generally manifested is of so high an order. The article is divided into the following brief chapters: I, Baltimore's Relief Organization; II, How Boston Approaches the Problem; III, Cincinnati's Admirable Arrangements; IV, The Situation in Chicago; V, Efficient Measures at Denver; VI, The Plan in Vogue at Lynn; VII, Philadelphia's Provision for the Unemployed; VIII, Relief Work in St. Louis; IX, Private and Public Co-operation in St. Paul; X, Reports from Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Cleveland; XI, Pittsburg Organized and at Work; XII, The Situation in New York. This article will be of the utmost value in all parts of the country for the practical information it compiles. Many scores of towns, larger and smaller, are beginning to appreciate the necessity of some special effort to furnish work for the workless, and the presentation of methods contained in this article will quite suffice to set any committee upon the right track. Accompanying this compilation by Mr. Shaw is a most admirable article written for Review of Reviews by Dr. Washington Gladden, the well-known authority in matters of municipal and charitable organization, entitled "Relief Work—Its Principles and Methods." This article is evidently very fresh from Dr. Gladden's pen, and is written with immediate reference to the existing situation in the United States. The two articles taken together furnish abundant evidence that the Review of Reviews is fully awake to the great topic of the month.

The Garter Dance.

The youngest of the Emperor Frederick's daughters is the Princess Margaret, who recently became the wife of Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse. Their marriage took place in Berlin with great pomp and in the presence of many of the princes and notables of Europe. On this occasion the historic and picturesque garter dance, famous in Prussia for generations, took place, as is the custom in the German court. The details of this ceremonial are very curious. A field marshal with his baton of command in his hand, advances, followed by all the ministers. Then comes the bridal party. After some preliminaries a double line of dancers is formed, somewhat as in the Virginia reel, and the bride opens the ball by dancing first with her husband and then with other members of the royal family. Torches and Venetian lanterns born by pages and soldiers illumine this brilliant scene, while gay uniforms and the toilet of beautiful women give the final touch to the picture. When the bride has finished dancing, two noble ladies lead her into a corner and take off one of her garters, which is cut into small pieces and distributed among the dancers. At the marriage of Princess Margaret, the Duchess of Connaught and her grace the landgrave of Hesse were charged with this delicate duty.

The garter dance finished as it began, each one taking his place by the flaring light of the torches, while, with lively music the processions reforms and marches away.

One point worthy of note on this particular occasion was the exclusion of Chancellor Caprivi and other high personages of the empire from the festivities.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE CUE.

SLOSSON BADLY BEATEN.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Schaeffer won the billiard match to-night. The score stood: Schaeffer, 600; Slosson, 206.

THE RING.

GOVERNOR MITCHELL'S "BLUFF."

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 9.—Private advices from Talahassee last night were to the effect that Governor Mitchell has announced to an intimate friend that he cannot possibly prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight from taking place in Jacksonville, and it is conceded all around that the governor is only playing a big game of "bluff" for the purpose of stopping the sale of tickets. He is "out for the scalp" of the Duval Athletic club, and would like to make it lose money so as to discourage the holding of other fights in Florida. Leading sporting men were given "tips" here from Jacksonville to get odds that the big fight will come off as advertised.

An Infernal Machine by Mail.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Postoffice Inspector Stuart is trying to find the person who sent an infernal machine to C. W. Leggett of Gangee, Mich. The machine, which is now being examined by the government officials, was received by Leggett on Dec. 23. It was enclosed in a small box, and as he removed the lid there was an explosion and Mr. Leggett's right hand was so badly burned that he will not be able to use it for weeks. Mr. Leggett took the box to the postmaster at Gangee, from whom he had received it, and the postmaster, E. J. Jones, mailed it to the postoffice inspector. The package was opened by Inspector Stuart yesterday afternoon. In the package was a paper tube of heavy cardboard four inches high and two and one-half inches in diameter. The top, on which a lid had been fitted closely, had been partly blown away and was blackened by powder. In the lower portion of the box there was a ball as big as a baseball made of string, which had been dipped in paste and tightly wrapped. Sticking to the sides of this ball in a dozen places were projectiles, such as are used in magazine rifles. The rifle balls were embedded tightly in the string and the paste which had become as hard as wood.

It was evident that the explosion which injured Leggett was merely the flash of powder intended to fire the ball, and that the real infernal machine had not exploded at all.

"There is probably dynamite or some other dangerout explosive in the centre of the sphere," said Inspector Stuart, which would have sent those rifle balls flying in every direction. Leggett is probably a lucky man, for if the infernal machine itself had exploded he would have been torn to pieces.

"The Michigan postmaster evidently thought that the machine had done its work, but if he had known the real nature of the thing he probably would not have sent it to me through the mails."

The inspector will submit the machine to some expert in explosives for examination and will also investigate the Michigan end of the affair.

General News.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Richard H. Orton, adjutant-general of the national guard of California, died last night in Oakland. General Orton was well known in San Francisco and had been adjutant-general of the militia for four years.

Gondoliers Made Unhappy.

Who can think of Venice and the Grand Canal without the gondolas and gondoliers? The graceful boats and the handsome oarsmen, with their varicoloured and picturesque costumes, their songs and their salutes, seem necessary parts of the romance surrounding the lovely City of the Lagoons. Yet the existence of both is endangered, and the day is probably not far distant when they will give way to the practical romance-killing ideas of the present time. Americans, too, from whom half the inhabitants of the former proud home of the Doges draw their means of substance, are to be the revolutionary agents.

A short time ago a United States firm made a proposition to the municipal heads of Venice to run electric boats along the canals and the lagoons through and about the city. The trial of the first boat took place recently, and, almost strange to say, met the approval of the council. It was a handsome vessel which sped along the waters where the Dodge-boat once carried the Republic's head to the marriage with the sea, but there were no gondoliers to propel it. The little machine in its stern pushed it along at the rate of sixteen kilometers an hour. With the twenty-eight persons for which it had room, it left the singing gondoliers far behind in its wake. But it brought sadness to the hearts of many oarsmen plying away as their fathers had done for generations. Lovers of romantic Venice will sympathize with the gondoliers in their opposition to the nineteenth century innovation, and trust that the mass-meetings which they are to hold and the protests which they are to make may prove availing. Venice without gondolas and gondoliers would not be the Venice of history or the Venice of the imagination; and thousands of Americans—proud as they may be of the triumphs of the skill of their countrymen—will not regret a failure to drive the historical boats from the lagoons and the Grand Canal.

The Kimono.

It seems a pity that the women of Japan should concern themselves with the question of dress, when the question was settled for them long ago by an ancestry that has bequeathed them one that is in many respects so beautiful. Why they should be willing to adopt the inappropriate and unlovely backram and buttons of the west, and make themselves the slaves of yearly changing fashion is a mystery, since their own dress has a unique charm and already wants but little further freedom to make it, if not perfect, yet, with its healthy and comfortable arrangement, certainly as suitable to their way of life as ours can be. While artists have chosen to go into raptures over this dress as a thing of beauty, it is very much to be doubted if, turn and turn about, ten women of the west, would be willing to adopt it as their own. It consists at first of a piece of cloth much longer than it is wide, between an apron and the saree of the Hindoo women, wrapped round the body and falling to the knee; above this is a robe, a straight up-and-down gown with long sleeves, made for the upper classes of a soft light crepe or silk. Fitting over this, as one box fits over another in a nest of boxes, is the kimono, made of cotton stuff or of superb brocade; this is confined with a long sash of the crepe wound round and round the waist, and over it is a piece of the thickest and stoutest silk, nearly a yard wide and four yards long called the obi, brought once around and tied in an immense bow; and the richer and more beautiful this obi, which upholds the figure, confines the dress, and ornaments the back, the more desirable it is. The shoes are white, and the great toe has a place of honor to itself in them. The only difference between the rich and the poor woman's dress is the quality of the material, the splendor of the obi, and the silk in the upper part of the shoe, except that the wearer is apt to wear a bit of silk round her neck, covering her chest and showing an edge of embroidery. It is not easy in this dress to sit in chairs without uncovering a portion of their limbs, and therefore the way in which the women are apt to sit upon their knees. Any free movement of the limbs is impossible in it, also, so that with these drawbacks, and with the fact that it falls about the feet upon the floor, it is as confining as any other form of feminine apparel has been found to be. Its stuffs, textures, shapes and colors may be, and doubtless are, extremely picturesque, and its simplicity of cut and wear desirable; but when the fancy for that which is novel shall have passed, we doubt if it will be thought as beautiful as the Greek woman's dress, or as the long flow of the veil and robe of the abbess, or even as the shoulder-depending train of the court lady.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Dr. Praeger, Wm. Mack, John Langley, Mrs. Langley, I E Ogilvie, A Kempf, W Buckler Thos. Phillips, M J Mayer, L Dickenson, A Hackey, H Jones, E Hazel, F J Bailey, C Connell, A Farmer, P H Louis, Y Ottaway, H Frank, Geo. H Francos, F Metten, C J Brenton, G W Graff, H King, H Brown, N Nelson.

Pre steamer Louise from New Westminster—Mrs M Baker, H Turnbull, Mrs Lamady, H Fleatus, F P Draney, Mrs De Milkell, Mrs Carnasky, Jos Delmck, F Lee, A G McNutty, J Green, J Orford, C Wallace, J Midy, W Pike, Prof Austin, C Sexsmith, Stanley Sayler, Prof Larmardy, Chas Gillet, Conrad Fustand, C De Milkell, J H Carnasky, Miss Anderson, C D Baker, Miss F Lee, Mrs J Gree, C G Major, Jas Wise, H S Heachliffe, K Mikune, Mrs Langley, Geo Deitches.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound.—H S Falrall, R C C, S Leiser, J & A Clearihue, Allice & Ault, B C M Co, H S M, S & I, R B &S, B &K, G B N, Allice & Ault, Baker &Lesson, Young Bros, Simon Leiser, Wm. Moore, Mabel Brown, Mrs W Harrison, Miss F W White, J C Davis, Spratt & G, Mrs M Everett, G D McMartine, Langley Co, Mrs Freeman, A Jent, E E Blackwood, Miss L Blume, Miss H Antonio, Mrs Freeman.

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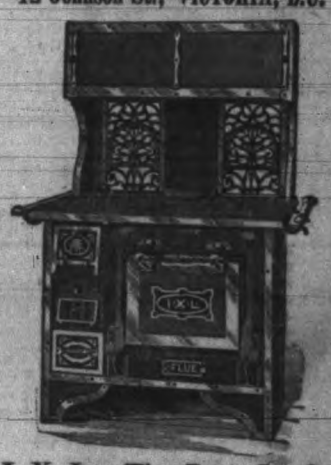

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